

**THE  
SCHOOL OF  
LAW**

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA  
1977-1978

# **1977/78 University of Hawaii at Manoa School of Law**

**From the Dean's Office . . .**

Since my arrival on January 2, 1977, I have begun to meet students and teachers, members of the Bar and University, and others who take an interest in the fortunes of the young Law School of the University of Hawaii.

What I have found are excellent students and faculty, and a community with the spirit and means to support a quality professional legal education. We are especially gratified that the State Legislature this year made definite provision for a new Law School building.

I have also found the determination and the ability in these persons to make our efforts even better. One clear demonstration of this is the successful inauguration this past year of a systematic program of Continuing Legal Education for the Bar of Hawaii.

This Law School provides an opportunity for men and women to gain a professional skill which they can use to help make their community a better place. We are pledged to making the most of this opportunity.

**CLIFF F. THOMPSON  
Dean and Professor of Law  
June 17, 1977**



### NATURE OF THE INFORMATION IN THIS BOOKLET

This document provides general information about the University of Hawaii School of Law, its programs and services, and summarizes those major policies and procedures of the University and the School of Law of relevance to students. The information contained herein is not necessarily complete. For further information about general and specific details and requirements of programs and services, students should consult the Dean's Office.

The University and the School of Law reserve the right to change or delete, supplement or otherwise amend at any time the information, programs, requirements, and policies contained herein or related hereto.

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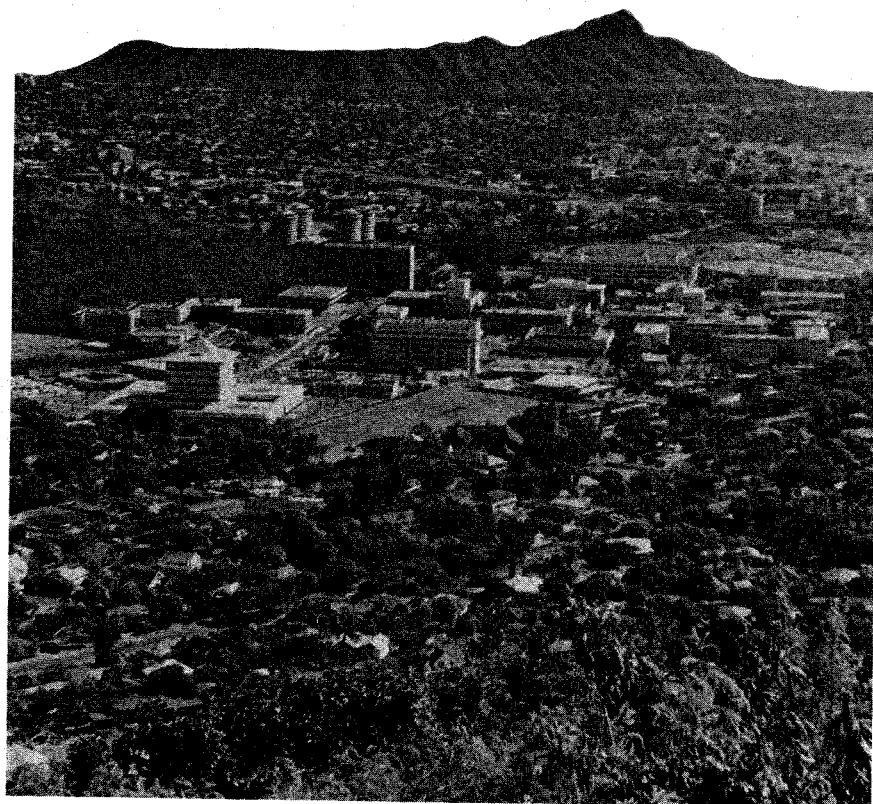
## UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA LAW SCHOOL CALENDAR 1977-78

### FALL SEMESTER 1977

Academic Advising .....	August 22 (M)-September 2 (F)
Registration .....	August 25-26 (Th-F)
First-Year Orientation and Introduction to the First-Year Program .....	August 29-September 2 (M-F)
Holiday: Labor Day .....	September 5 (M)
Scheduled classes begin .....	September 6 (T)
Last day to register .....	September 19 (M)
Last day for all Fall graduating students to file diploma application .....	September 19 (M)
Last day to withdraw from courses .....	September 27 (T)
Holiday: Discoverer's Day .....	October 10 (M)
Last day for instructors to submit "I" removal grades to Records Office .....	November 1 (T)
Holiday: Veteran's Day .....	November 11 (F)
Holiday: Thanksgiving Day .....	November 24 (Th)
Holiday: Instructional .....	November 25 (F)
Last day of instruction .....	December 9 (F)
Study Period .....	December 10-14 (Sat-W)
Final Examinations .....	December 15-23 (Th-F)
Commencement .....	December 18 (Sun.)
Fall Semester ends .....	December 22 (Th)
Holiday: Christmas .....	December 26 (M)
Holiday: New Year's .....	January 2 (M)

### SPRING SEMESTER 1978

Academic Advising .....	January 9 (M)-20 (F)
Registration .....	January 12-13 (Th-F)
First-Year Orientation and Introduction to the second semester program .....	January 16-20 (M-F)
Scheduled classes begin .....	January 23 (M)
Last day to register .....	February 3 (F)
Last day to withdraw from courses .....	February 13 (M)
Holiday: President's Day .....	February 20 (M)
Last day to apply for credit by examination for Spring semester .....	March 17 (F)
Holiday: Good Friday .....	March 24 (F)
Spring recess .....	March 27-April 1 (M-Sat.)
Holiday: Kuhio Day .....	March 27 (M)
Last day for instructors to submit "I" removal grades to Records Office .....	April 3 (M)
Last day of instruction .....	May 5 (F)
Study Period .....	May 6-10 (Sat-W)
Final Exams .....	May 11-19 (Th-F)
Student-Faculty consultation .....	May 19-20 (F-Sat.)
Commencement .....	May 21 (Sun.)
Spring semester ends .....	May 21 (Sun.)



## University Administration

### BOARD OF REGENTS

Ruth Oshiro, *Chairperson, Oahu*  
 Tom T. Shibano, *Vice-Chairperson, Maui*  
 Carl A. Carlson, Jr., *Hawaii*  
 Anna Chung, *Oahu*  
 Albert M. Felix, *Hawaii*  
 Wallace S. Fujiyama, *Oahu*

A. Scott Leithead, *Oahu*  
 Harriet Mizuguchi, *Oahu*  
 Bradley J. Mossman, *Oahu*  
 Ambrose Rosehill, *Oahu*  
 Kiyoshi Sasaki, *Kauai*

### UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII SYSTEM

Fujio Matsuda, BS, ScD, *President*  
 Durward Long, BS, MA, PhD, *Vice-President for Academic Affairs*  
 Harold S. Masumoto, BA, MA, JD, *Director of Administration*  
 Kenji Sumida, BBA, MBA, *Director of Finance*

### UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA

Douglas S. Yamamura, BEd, MEd, PhD, *Chancellor*  
 Geoffrey C. Ashton, BSc, PhD, DSc, *Vice-Chancellor for Academic Affairs*  
 Keith S. Snyder, BA, *Vice-Chancellor for Administration*  
 Beatrice T. Yamasaki, BA, MA, PhD, *Assistant Vice-Chancellor for Academic Programs*  
 Peter N. Dobson, Jr., BS, PhD, *Assistant Vice-Chancellor for Faculty Affairs*

## School of Law Administrative Officers, Faculty, Librarians and Staff

### ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS\*

#### Cliff F. Thompson

Dean  
 Professor of Law

*AB, magna cum laude, Harvard University, 1956*  
*MA, Honors, Magdalen College, Oxford*  
*University, 1962*  
*JD, Harvard Law School, 1960*

Dean Thompson came to the University of Hawaii School of Law after serving as Professor of Law at Southern Methodist University from 1973 through 1976. A Rhodes Scholar, he brought with him extensive experience in the development of programs of legal education and research as Lecturer in Law at the University of Khartoum, Associate Director and Co-Founder of the African Law Center of Columbia Law School, Senior Lecturer in Law and Co-Founder of the Faculty of Law of the University of Zambia, and Professor and Dean of the School of Law of the Haile Sellassie I University, Ethiopia.

#### Jeremy T. Harrison

Associate Dean  
 Visiting Professor of Law

*BS, University of San Francisco, 1957*  
*JD, University of San Francisco*  
*Law School, 1960*  
*LLM, Harvard Law School, 1962*

After practicing law in San Francisco and clerking for Judge Durfee of the U.S. Court of Claims, Associate Dean Harrison taught law at Catholic University, the University of Ghana, the University of Ife, Western Nigeria and at the University of San Francisco, where he has been a member of the faculty since 1966. He has also served as Visiting Professor of Law at Haile Sellassie I University, Ethiopia and at the Hastings College of Law.

#### Assistant Dean

The selection of an Assistant Dean will be completed by September 1977.

#### A. Jerome Dupont

Librarian and  
 Associate Professor of Law

*BA, Capuchin Seminary of St. Mary, 1961*  
*JD, University of Michigan, 1967*  
*AMLS, University of Michigan, 1971*

Professor Dupont came with the founding of the School in 1973 to set up the law library. Before that he filled a number of posts at the University of Michigan Law Library — most recently, Assistant Director and Acting Director. Active in both the American and International Association of Law Libraries, he is especially interested in new methods of legal information collection, storage, and retrieval. In 1976, Professor Dupont served as Acting Dean of the School of Law.

#### Carol M. Karimoto

Assistant to the Dean  
 for Business Affairs

*BA, University of Hawaii, 1968*

Before joining the Law School, Carol Karimoto served in the Budget Office of the University of Hawaii, central administration, and in the Budget Office of the University of Hawaii at Manoa.

\*Subject, at this printing, to BOR approval in some instances.

## FACULTY

**Judith M. Kirkendall**  
Admissions Officer  
and Registrar

BA, University of Utah, 1953  
MA, University of Hawaii, 1976

With a professional background in inter-cultural education, Judith Kirkendall has been a faculty member at Georgetown and American University in Washington, D.C. and at Sawyerigading University in Bandung, Indonesia. She has served as administrator in several international education programs, among them the United States Information Agency in Jakarta, Indonesia; The Peace Corps Division of University Relations and Training; and the Semester in Southeast Asia Program in Singapore. Before joining the Law School in 1973, she was director of the International Institute of Hawaii.

## PERMANENT AND VISITING FACULTY\*

**Addison M. Bowman**  
Professor of Law

AB, Dartmouth College, 1957  
LLB, Dickinson School of Law, 1963  
LLM, Georgetown University Law Center, 1964

Professor Bowman practiced law with the Legal Aid Agency (now Public Defender Service) for the District of Columbia following his graduation from law school. He taught at Georgetown University Law Center from 1967 until 1975, and there directed the E. Barrett Prettyman Program in Criminal Trial Advocacy and founded the Georgetown Criminal Justice Clinic. Professor Bowman has substantial criminal trial experience, and is a consultant in the matter of public defender and clinical programs for the training of criminal trial advocates.

**Theodore L. Becker**  
Visiting Professor of Law

BA, Rutgers University, 1954  
LLB, Rutgers University, 1956  
PhD, Northwestern University, 1964

Professor Becker has been a member of the Political Science faculty at the University of Hawaii since 1964. During this period he has been a visiting professor at several mainland universities, and in 1972-73 was Meyer Professor of Law at New York University. He has authored numerous articles and books, including Comparative Judicial Politics (Rand McNally 1970), Political Trials (Bobbs-Merrill 1971), and Your Country, 'Tis of Thee: The Making of a Constitutional Revolution (Allyn and Bacon, 1976).

**Williamson B. C. Chang**  
Assistant Professor of Law

AB, Princeton University, 1972  
JD, University of California, Berkeley, 1974

Professor Chang, a native of Hawaii who received his secondary education here, graduated from Princeton in both international affairs and Asian studies, and his law teaching interests extend to these fields as well as the fields of corporate law and securities regulation. While at Boalt Hall, Professor Chang was an editor of the California Law Review, in which he has recently co-authored an article, and also worked with the Asian Law Caucus in Oakland. Following graduation, he served as Law Clerk to Judge Dick Yin Wong, United States District Court, District of Hawaii.

**Karen Czapanskiy**  
Assistant Professor of Law  
(On leave, U.S. Attorney  
General's Office, 1977-78)

BA, cum laude, University of California,  
Berkeley, 1969  
JD, Georgetown University Law Center, 1973

Professor Czapanskiy was the Case and Notes Editor of the Georgetown Law Journal. Following a judicial clerkship she entered law teaching at Washington College of Law

## FACULTY

where she was the Deputy Director and Defense Supervisor of the Maryland Criminal Litigation Clinic. Professor Czapanskiy has authored journal articles in both the civil and criminal areas and is the co-author of a report on the reform of undergraduate education on the Berkeley campus.

**Julian Gresser**  
Professor of Law

AB, Harvard University, 1965  
MA, Harvard University, 1967  
JD, University of California, Berkeley, 1971

Professor Gresser's graduate work at Harvard was in the field of Asian studies. He has worked at a Japanese law office, in Tokyo, and has practiced law in California. During 1973-74 he was a Visiting Professor of Environmental Law at Doshisha University, Kyoto, Japan. During the summer of 1974 he attended the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea in Caracas, Venezuela, as an observer for Friends of the Earth. During the academic year 1976-77 Professor Gresser served as the Mitsubishi Visiting Professor of Law at Harvard Law School. His main interests are environmental law, ocean law, Japanese law and international law generally.

**Jerrold K. Guben**  
Assistant Professor of Law

BS, University of Southern California, 1963  
AM, University of Michigan, 1964  
JD, Harvard Law School, 1967

Following private practice, where he specialized in corporate and tax work, Professor Guben undertook post-graduate study at Yale Law School as a Russell Sage Fellow in Law and Social Science. In 1972 he joined the Yale law faculty, where he served until coming to Hawaii. At Yale, in addition to his teaching responsibilities, he directed the Law and Development Program and served as Executive Secretary of the Law, Science and Medicine Program.

**Peter T. Hoffman**  
Visiting Associate Professor  
of Law

BA, High Honors, Michigan State  
University, 1968  
JD, cum laude, University of Michigan, 1971

After practicing law in Chicago, Professor Hoffman served as Instructor and Director of the Clinical Law Program at the University of Michigan Law School. He comes to Hawaii from the faculty of the University of Nebraska College of Law, where he has been engaged in the teaching of clinical practice.

**Charles R. Irish**  
Visiting Assistant Professor of Law  
Spring Semester, 1978

BA, Columbia University, 1966  
JD, Vanderbilt University, 1969

At Vanderbilt Professor Irish served on the Law Review and earned the Order of the Coif. Thereafter, he practiced law in Los Angeles in the area of federal income taxation and then served as a Fellow of the International Legal Center before joining the faculty of the University of Wisconsin Law School in 1974. Professor Irish is a special consultant on international taxation for a U.N. group of experts on tax treaties between developed and developing countries.

**Carol Mon Lee**  
Visiting Assistant Professor of Law

BA, Barnard College, 1969  
MA, Columbia University, 1970  
JD, University of California, Hastings, 1974

Prior to graduation from Hastings, Professor Lee clerked with the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the Immigration and Naturalization Service and San Francisco Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation. Following graduation she practiced law for two years in a business litigation firm in Los Angeles. Professor Lee directs the first year Legal Methods Seminar Program.

\*Subject, at this printing, to BOR approval in some instances.

## FACULTY

**Luther L. McDougal III**  
Visiting Professor of Law  
Spring Semester, 1978

BA, Vanderbilt University, 1958  
LLB, University of Mississippi, 1962  
LLM, Yale University, 1966

Professor McDougal was an editor of the Law Journal at the University of Mississippi. After graduation he practiced law before joining the law faculty of the University of Mississippi in 1964. He has since been a Professor of Law at the University of Arizona, where he twice earned the Phi Delta Phi Outstanding Professor Award, and is currently a member of the faculty and Chairman of the Law School's graduate program at Tulane University. He is the author of several important articles in the area of land use planning.

**Richard S. Miller**  
Professor of Law

BS, Boston University, 1951  
JD, magna cum laude, Boston University, 1956  
LLM, Yale University, 1959

Professor Miller was Editor-in-Chief of the Boston University Law Review. He practiced law in Boston before beginning graduate law study at Yale. A law teacher since 1959, he came to Hawaii in 1973 from Ohio State University College of Law, where he was Director of Clinical and Interdisciplinary Programs. His special interests are interdisciplinary teaching, clinical legal education, tort law, civil procedure, and undergraduate legal education. In addition to publishing numerous articles, he has authored materials for the teaching of law to pre-college students and has served as co-producer/moderator of a monthly television program on the law.

**Choon-Ho Park**  
Visiting Professorial Lecturer  
Fall Semester 1977

BA, Seoul National University, Korea, 1959  
PhD, Edinburgh University, 1969

A Research Fellow at the Center for East Asian Studies at the Harvard Law School, Dr. Park has undertaken extensive research and written widely on the international regulation of fisheries and other sea resources. He has also recently completed a study of the energy policies of the People's Republic of China.

**Corey Y. S. Park**  
Assistant Professor of Law

BA, University of Hawaii, 1968  
JD, University of Michigan, 1971

Professor Park has interned with the Washington Research Project of the Southern Center for Studies in Public Policy, served as litigator for the Legal Aid Research office in Detroit, Michigan and managed antidiscrimination litigation for the Employment Law Center in San Francisco. Most recently, he served as Director of Statewide Activities for the Legal Aid Society of Hawaii. In addition to his other teaching responsibilities he directs the Pre-Admission to Law School Program.

**Carl M. Selinger**  
Professor of Law

AB, University of California, Berkeley, 1955  
JD, cum laude, Harvard Law School, 1958

Following practice in the state of California, Professor Carl Selinger served as a teaching fellow at the Harvard Law School. Prior to joining the Hawaii faculty he was on the faculty at the University of New Mexico Law School, and then academic dean at Bard College in New York State. Professor Selinger has published articles on problems of the legal profession, as well as other topics. He recently served as the director of a project supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities on communicating the ethical dimensions of legal issues and other public policy issues through the information media.

## FACULTY

**Milton Seligson, S. C.**  
Visiting Professor of Law

BA, University of Cape Town, South Africa, 1952  
LLB, University of Cape Town, South Africa, 1954  
LLM, Harvard University, 1971

Professor Seligson has practiced as a barrister of the Supreme Court of South Africa since 1966. In 1974 he was appointed Senior Counsel (the equivalent of Queen's Counsel in Britain). As a barrister he has engaged in a widely varied practice with commercial and corporate law as his main areas of concentration. He has also served as a part-time lecturer in law at the University of Cape Town and has participated extensively in Bar activities. While in the graduate program of Harvard Law School in 1964-65 Professor Seligson earned a distinguished record, which he followed with a year on the faculty of the Wayne State University School of Law.

**Jon Van Dyke**  
Professor of Law

BA, cum laude, Yale University, 1964  
JD, cum laude, Harvard Law School, 1967

Professor Van Dyke has been on the Hastings College of Law faculty since 1971, teaching in the areas of constitutional law, international law and administrative law. After graduation from the Harvard Law School, where he was a member of the Legal Aid Bureau, Professor Van Dyke taught at Catholic University, and then served as Law Clerk to Chief Justice Roger Traynor of the California Supreme Court. In 1970-71, he was a Visiting Fellow at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. Professor Van Dyke has participated in several international conferences, and he has written books and many articles on international and constitutional issues. His most recent book is *Jury Selection Procedures: Our Uncertain Commitment to Representative Panels* (Ballinger Publ. Co., 1977).

**Donald T. Weckstein**  
Visiting Professor of Law  
Spring Semester, 1978

BBA, University of Wisconsin, 1954  
JD, University of Texas, 1958  
LLM, Yale University, 1959

Professor Weckstein is the Dean of the University of San Diego School of Law. After receiving his law degree from the University of Texas, where he served on the Law Review, and earning his advanced degree from Yale Law School, Dean Weckstein taught at the University of Tennessee and University of Connecticut law schools. He has served as Dean and Professor of Law at the University of San Diego since 1972. Dean Weckstein has a distinguished list of publications, and has been active in the affairs of the American Bar association and the Association of American Law Schools. He brings significant experience and expertise in labor arbitration and labor law to the University of Hawaii.

## PART-TIME FACULTY\*

- Simeon R. Acoba, Jr.**  
Attorney, Honolulu  
BA, University of Hawaii, 1966  
JD, Northwestern University, 1969
- George W. Brandt**  
Attorney, Honolulu  
BS, Cornell University, 1964  
MBA, Cornell University, 1965  
JD, with distinction, Cornell University, 1972  
BSBA, with final honors, Washington University, 1960  
JD, Yale Law School, 1963
- Elliott M. Brilliant**  
Accountant, Honolulu
- John M. A. Burgess**  
Attorney, Hilo  
BA, University of Idaho, 1961  
JD, University of Idaho, 1964  
LLM, George Washington University, 1970
- Naomi S. Campbell**  
Attorney, Department of  
Corporation Counsel,  
Honolulu  
BS, Upsala College, 1947  
JD, University of Chicago, 1950
- James P. Conahan**  
Attorney, Honolulu  
BA, Pennsylvania State University, 1965  
JD, cum laude, Harvard Law School, 1968
- Michael C. Hare**  
Attorney, Honolulu  
BA, with highest honors, University of Hawaii, 1970  
JD, Georgetown University, 1973
- George E. Haupt**  
Attorney, Honolulu  
AB, magna cum laude, Marietta College, 1949  
JD, University of Cincinnati, 1950
- Robert S. Ilman, Lt., USCG**  
Senior Assistant Legal  
Officer, USCG, Honolulu  
BS, U.S. Coast Guard Academy, 1969  
JD, cum laude, University of Miami, 1976
- David C. Larsen**  
Attorney, Honolulu  
BA, cum laude, University of Virginia, 1965  
MA, University of Virginia, 1966  
JD, University of California at Los Angeles, 1974
- Melvin M. M. Masuda**  
Attorney, Honolulu  
AB, cum laude, Princeton University, 1965  
JD, Yale Law School, 1968  
MPA, Harvard University, 1973
- Stanley Y. Mukai**  
Attorney, Honolulu  
BA, University of Hawaii, 1957  
LLB, JD, Harvard Law School, 1961
- Edward J. Reasor**  
Attorney, Honolulu  
and Alaska  
BA, Drake University, 1964  
JD, Drake University, 1964
- Robert S. Toyofuku**  
Attorney, Honolulu  
Director, Hawaii Institute  
of Continuing Legal Education  
BS, Tufts University, 1962  
LLB, Boston University, 1965  
LLM, New York University, 1966
- David L. Turk**  
Attorney, Honolulu  
BA, University of Arizona, 1968  
JD, University of California at Los Angeles, 1971

## LIBRARIANS

- Pearl J. Mann**  
Assistant Law Librarian  
BS, Louisiana State University, 1960  
MSLS, University of Illinois, 1966

A teacher and librarian since 1960, Ms. Mann has served in Honolulu as Reference Librarian in the Kaimuki Branch of the Hawaii State Library, as Catalog Librarian for the University of Hawaii Library and, for eight years prior to joining the Law School's library staff, as Head Librarian for the Iolani Upper School. She has held a number of important positions in the Hawaii Association of School Librarians and the Hawaii Library Association.

- Bonnie S. Melton**  
Assistant Law Librarian  
BS, Southeast Missouri State University, 1954  
MLS, University of Hawaii, 1969

A former elementary school teacher in Missouri and Tennessee, Ms. Melton began her second career as a librarian with the University of Hawaii Graduate Library where she served as administrative assistant to the University Librarian. While her primary duties were administrative in nature, she also found time to develop special expertise in the areas of reprography and audio-visual services. During her tenure at the Graduate Library she undertook primary responsibility for the development of the Library's audio-visual listening center and services department.

- Jolyn G. Tamura**  
Assistant Law Librarian  
BA, University of Hawaii, 1968  
MLS, University of Hawaii, 1969

A graduate in Asian History and Politics of the University of Hawaii, Ms. Tamura served for four years in the public services department of the University Graduate Library as a social science reference librarian and for one year as a young-adult librarian with the Hawaii State Library. While working for the Graduate Library and before the Law School's founding, she served as the library system's legal reference librarian.

## STAFF

- Gladys Ide, Library Technician  
Yvonne Kobashigawa, Secretary to the Dean  
Linda Lee, Secretary to the Associate Dean  
Caroline Miura, Faculty Secretary  
Iris Miyamura, Administrative Typist  
Cheryl Mokuau, Secretary to the Assistant Dean  
Helen Shikina, Faculty Secretary  
Jane Takata, Faculty Secretary

## IN MEMORIAM

Dwight J. Miyauchi, who would have been a member of our second year class, passed away on July 5, 1976. All the members of the Law School community join with his family in mourning his loss.

A memorial fund in his name has been established in the student loan account to help other deserving students from Hawaii to achieve the goals to which he was dedicated.

\*Subject, at this printing, to BOR approval in some instances.



## General Information

### THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

The University of Hawaii was founded as a land-grant college in 1907 and designated a university in 1920. Its largest campus, which includes the Law School, is located in Manoa Valley near central Honolulu on the island of Oahu. There are also four-year campuses in Hilo on the island of Hawaii and in West Oahu. The University also maintains research facilities — particularly for agriculture, upper-space physics and astronomy, geophysics, oceanography and marine biology — on several islands of the State: Oahu, Hawaii, Kauai, Maui and Molokai. A system of two-year community colleges supplements University instruction.

A special feature of the Manoa campus is the East-West Center, an international educational institution established by the U.S. Congress to bring together men and women from Asia, the Pacific area and the United States in a variety of cooperative programs of study, professional development and research.

### HISTORY OF THE LAW SCHOOL

The University of Hawaii School of Law admitted its first class on September 4, 1973. Ambitions for a law school at the University had been held by some for many years. Formal study of the subject began with a report by then University President Thomas H. Hamilton, "The Feasibility of Establishing a Law School at the University of Hawaii," issued in January 1968 and co-authored by Ms. Mildred Kosaki. A second study came a year later under the authorship of William Clements Warren, Dean Emeritus of Columbia University School of Law, and Edward A. Mearns, Jr., Dean of the University of Cincinnati College of Law. Their report, "The School of Law, University of Hawaii: Its Feasibility and Social Importance," was published in March, 1969.

A third report, "Programs in Law at the University of Hawaii," was issued in December 1970 by co-authors Bayless Manning, then Dean of Stanford Law School, and Thomas Ehrlich, then Professor and later dean of Stanford Law School. The Manning-Ehrlich report was reprinted in the *Journal of Legal Education* (Vol. 24, No. 1; 1971) and widely discussed among law teachers. At about the same time Professor Norman Meller of the University of Hawaii Department of Political Science was preparing a "cost benefit" analysis of the establishment of a law school in Hawaii. Professor Meller's report, "Hawaii Law School Study," was issued by the Legislative Reference Bureau of Hawaii in early 1971.

A fifth and final formal study appeared in January 1972 in the form of a report from University President Harlan Cleveland to the Honorable John A. Burns, Governor of the State of Hawaii. The report, "Programs in Legal Education at the University of Hawaii," reflected the research and consultation of Professor Ira Michael Heyman of the School of Law, University of California, Berkeley.

During this time both the bar and legislature exhibited continuing and lively interest in the proposal for a new law school. Legislative hearings were held,

members of bench and bar testified, planning became more formalized, and State funding was increased. Finally, on May 28, 1971, the legislature of the State of Hawaii adopted Act 146 declaring that "There shall be a school of law at the University of Hawaii" and directing the completion of the research and development phase of the school by September, 1973.

The State Executive similarly demonstrated continuing interest in the establishment of a law school. Governor John A. Burns gave both essential support and his signature to a series of research and development proposals and legislation. He spoke often of the need for increasing professional educational opportunity for the people of Hawaii and acted accordingly throughout the planning years.

The School opened its doors in September of 1973 with a faculty of six members under the leadership of Dean David R. Hood. Its first class was made up of 53 freshman students. Subsequent and larger classes of freshmen were admitted as the inaugural class moved through its junior and senior years to graduation in May, 1976. The faculty, the temporary physical facilities and the library grew in each successive year as the Legislature made provision for an augmented student body. Provisional accreditation was granted by the American Bar Association in the spring of 1974 and has been extended each year thereafter. Dean Hood left the School with the graduation of the first class in 1976, and his successor, Cliff F. Thompson, took office in January of 1977.

Special mention throughout the course of this history is due the Chief Justice of the Hawaii Supreme Court, William S. Richardson. His patient counsel, steady support and unwavering commitment to the establishment of a quality school buttressed and served as an example to all who had a role in its history.

### PHYSICAL FACILITIES OF THE LAW SCHOOL

The Law School temporarily occupies a cluster of one-story buildings on the Manoa campus of the University of Hawaii. These partially newly built and partially fully renovated and air-conditioned structures contain offices for administration and faculty, large classrooms and seminar rooms, clinical offices, a student lounge, auxiliary offices and a core library facility containing the 80,000 most heavily used books of the Law Library collection.

The Hawaii State Legislature in April of 1977 provided for a new law school complex. The move to the new facilities is expected no later than 1980-81. Detailed planning for this is proceeding.

### LIBRARIES

The main libraries on the University campus are the Sinclair (undergraduate) library and the Hamilton (graduate) library. The Law Library is fully integrated in its bibliographic and technical services aspects with the Hamilton Graduate Library. The bulk of the Law Library collection proper is located in the Law School's classroom/office complex where a specially designed facility containing study carrels for each law student has been constructed. This facility is open to law students on a round-the-clock basis. The remainder of the Law Library collection, comprising approximately 30,000 volumes of less-used historical material, is housed in the Hamilton Graduate Library. It is anticipated that by the end of 1977 the Law Library's total collection will exceed 125,000 volumes of the most frequently used legal materials.

### PROFILE OF THE STUDENT BODY

Most students in the School were either born in Hawaii or have strong ties to the State. The School of Law does admit non-resident applicants with strong academic credentials who possess potential for contributing a special benefit to the State or the academic program of the School. The student body reflects the ethnic diversity of the State of Hawaii, including individuals of Japanese, Caucasian, Hawaiian, mixed-Asian, Korean, Filipino, Chinese, American Indian, Puerto Rican, Black and Cosmopolitan descent. Approximately forty per cent of the 225 member student body is female. Students come from all of the major Hawaiian Islands as well as from other Pacific Islands and the U.S. Mainland. Over half of the students attended undergraduate institutions on the Mainland and over thirty per cent have accomplished graduate work in other disciplines. The average LSAT score for each class hovers at approximately 600, while the average UGPA is approximately 3.3 on a four point scale. The average age per class is approximately 25 to 26 years. On the basis of expressed intent, as confirmed by the experience of the first graduating class, most of the students will ultimately practice law in the State of Hawaii.

### ACCREDITATION OF THE LAW SCHOOL

The accreditation process of the American Bar Association is designed to ensure that approved law schools have adequate facilities and adhere to sound educational policies. The University of Hawaii School of Law has been provisionally approved by the American Bar Association. This approval enables its graduates to present a Juris Doctor degree acceptable to the bar examiners of every state, (but subject to additional requirements imposed by individual states. For important additional information concerning related matters, see ADMISSION TO PRACTICE LAW).

The following is a resolution of the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association, adopted at its June 19-20, 1976 meeting:

A law school will be granted provisional approval when it establishes that it substantially complies with the Standards for Approval of Law Schools by the American Bar Association and gives assurance that it will be in full compliance with the Standards within three years after receiving provisional approval.

A law school will be granted full approval when it establishes that it is in full compliance with the Standards and it has been provisionally approved for at least two years.

A provisionally approved school will be reinspected each year during the period of provisional approval and will be granted full approval when the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar and the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association determine that the school complies with all of the requirements of the Standards for Approval of Law Schools by the American Bar Association as they relate to full approval.

A provisionally approved school will be considered for full approval by the House of Delegates when the Council finds, after inspection, that the school meets the Standards established by the American Bar Association as interpreted by the Council on a basis

that assures continued compliance with the letter and the spirit of the Standards, with particular emphasis on a steady improvement in the quality of the educational program.

The students at provisionally approved law schools and persons who graduate while a school is provisionally approved are entitled to the same recognition accorded to students and graduates of fully approved law schools.

## TUITION AND APPLICATION FEES

Applications for admission must be accompanied by a payment of \$10 which amount is not refundable and will not be applied toward the payment of any other fee.

In September of 1977, tuition for residents of Hawaii is \$312.50 and for non-residents \$780.00 per semester. In addition, there is an activity fee of \$4.50 and a Campus Center fee of \$7.50 each semester. The Board of Regents is expected to act to increase tuition in the future.

Each student's residence status is determined by the Law School Admission Officer prior to registration. Once classified as a non-resident, a student continues to be so classified until he or she presents satisfactory evidence of a change in residence to the residence specialist. For further information, contact the Law School.

## REFUNDS\*

In the event of complete withdrawal from the University or change to part-time status before the fifth week of instruction, certain fees may be refunded as indicated below:

1. Tuition and special course fees
  - a. 100% refund for complete withdrawal only if made on or before the last day of regular registration as announced in the registration information booklet.
  - b. 80% refund if complete withdrawal, change to part-time status, or change from one tuition rate to another, is made within the first two weeks of instruction.
  - c. 40% refund if complete withdrawal, change to part-time status, or change from one tuition rate to another, is made during the third and fourth weeks of instruction.
2. Student activities fee and Campus Center fee
  - a. 100% refund if complete withdrawal is made within two weeks after the regular registration period.
  - b. No refund is made after the second week of instruction.
3. If complete withdrawal or change to part-time status is precipitated by an action on the part of the University, refunds in addition to the above may be arranged.

Application for refund should be made at the Treasury Office, Bachman Hall 110.

\*Subject to change without notice.

## FINANCIAL AID

Tuition waivers are available to a small number of students through the Financial Aids Office of the University.

The University of Hawaii participates in several federally-sponsored Loan Programs. Applications and information may be obtained from the Manoa Campus Director of Financial Aids. Applications should be submitted by March 1 for the following school year. No action will be taken on applications for financial assistance until the student has been officially admitted to the University.

The Manoa Campus Office of Financial Aids is also a source of information about other sources of financial assistance, and assists veterans and/or their dependents under the various veterans bills. Students covered by any veterans' program should present appropriate certification to the Veterans Adviser at the time of registration in order to receive benefits. Inquiries regarding all veterans' affairs should be directed to the Manoa Campus Veterans Adviser.

Qualified law students are eligible to apply for East-West Center grants. Interested persons should make early inquiry at the Selections Office of the East-West Center.

Small loans may also be arranged from an emergency loan fund for law students contributed by Ned Good, Esq. of Los Angeles, California, by donors to the Dwight J. Miyauchi Memorial loan fund, and by others.

## PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

The law school curriculum and schedule has been planned to engage law students in the study of law on a *full-time* basis. A "full-time student" is one who devotes substantially all of his or her working hours to the study of law. Pre-admission and first-year students should not take part-time employment. Time-consuming outside employment or other activities, requiring more than ten hours each week, may seriously lower the educational value of the law school program.

In certain circumstances, second and third year students who have strong academic records may find part-time employment compatible with their legal studies, *e.g.*, by clerking at a law firm. In no event should this exceed approximately 15 hours weekly.

Students are reminded that academic standards of the School of Law are not altered to take account of demands imposed by outside employment.

The law school's Student Placement Office provides information about part-time legal work and the University maintains information about other jobs.

## HOUSING

The University has limited housing facilities for professional students. Information may be obtained by writing the Director of Student Housing. The Off-Campus Housing Office is available for help in locating accommodations near the campus.

**STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE**

The Student Health Service seeks to maintain and safeguard the student's health, both mental and physical, by periodic checkups, limited treatment services, and instruction in good habits of personal hygiene.

Before admission to the University, every student must arrange for a physical examination at his or her expense. The University provides a form for reporting the examination to the Service. Tuberculin tests or chest X-ray examinations are required of all students annually or more often in certain cases.

Student Health Service facilities include both an out-patient clinic and an infirmary. A nurse is available during off-duty hours for emergency services.

Medical care beyond the scope of the medical services provided by the University Student Health Service must be paid for by the student. Supplemental insurance coverage to provide for serious illness is essential. The ASUH Students' Accident and Sickness Medical Plan is recommended.

**COUNSELING AND TESTING CENTER**

A staff of psychologists, psychiatrists, psychometrists and interns provides educational, vocational and personal counseling to students. Various aptitude, interest and other psychological tests are used as aids in counseling. The center also administers national aptitude and achievement examinations and maintains an educational and vocational library. Services are free for students enrolled at UHM. The center is located at 2327 Dole Street.

**FOOD SERVICES**

Complete food service facilities, including a cafeteria, snack bar, and specially catered party and banquet facilities are available in the Campus Center. The East-West Center cafeteria also offers cafeteria, snack bar and private dining room service. The Gateway House cafeteria serves an ala carte lunch open to anyone on campus. The snack bar near Hamilton Library offers plate lunches, sandwiches and snacks. Food vending machines throughout the campus provide 24-hour service. Students living in residence halls contract for meals in the required meal plan in the cafeteria designated to serve the individual hall.

**PLACEMENT SERVICES**

The Student Placement Office is established for the purposes of informing law students and graduates of the career opportunities open to persons with a legal education and of assisting private and public interest law firms, government agencies, industrial concerns, and other prospective employers in their efforts to identify and interview students and graduates. In its operations, the office insists upon strict adherence to the principle of equal employment opportunity without regard to sex, race, religion or national origin.

*Placement data (required by HEW regulations):*

The University of Hawaii School of Law graduated its first class in May, 1976. As of March 2, 1977, 42 of the 52 graduates, or 81 per cent, have reported obtaining employment in legal positions. Of the remaining ten graduates, five are engaged in employment which is not primarily law-related, and five have not reported their employment. Beginning salaries for graduates taking legal

positions ranged from \$9,000 to \$20,000 per annum. (Additional information on average beginning salaries is to be compiled by the Placement Office and will be available upon request.) It is too early to predict employment prospects for the 1977 graduates because employment statistics are customarily valid only after bar examination results have been announced.

**NON-DISCRIMINATION POLICY**

It is the policy of the University of Hawaii School of Law not to discriminate in violation of law on the basis of sex, handicap, race, color, religion, or national or ethnic origin in its educational programs, admissions policies, employment policies, financial aid or other school-administered programs. This policy is enforced by federal law under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Inquiries regarding compliance with these statutes may be directed to Gloria Grier, Equal Opportunity Coordinator, Sinclair Annex, 1633 Bachman Place, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, Telephone 948-8742, or to the Director of the Office for Civil Rights, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D.C.

**STUDENT REGULATIONS****Change of Address**

Each student is responsible for keeping the University's Admissions and Records Office (Bachman Hall 120) and the Law School's records office informed of his or her correct mailing address.

**Student Conduct**

A UHM Code of Community Standards defines expected conduct for members of the University community and specifies acts subject to University sanctions. Honorable conduct is expected of all students. Misrepresentation, cheating or plagiarism, such as the offer to sell and/or use purchased writing and research to obtain academic credit, is contrary to the student conduct code and subject to sanctions including, but not limited to, expulsion from the University.

A student conduct committee with four students, four faculty members, and a nonvoting chairman, hears allegations of misconduct and exercises discipline. Complete copies of the code and the committee's procedures are in the *Student Calendar* and are available from the dean of students.

In addition, Law School regulations pertaining to law student conduct and discipline are applicable to all law students. Copies of the regulations are available in the Administrative Office of the Law School.

**Financial Obligations**

Students who have not adjusted their financial obligations (traffic fines, library fines, locker fees, lab breakage charges, transcript fees, loans, rental contracts, etc.) to the satisfaction of the treasury office may be denied registration, services connected with evidence of instruction (transcripts, diplomas, etc.), and all rights and privileges conferred by the act of registration. Notation of the financial obligation may appear on the transcript.



## GENERAL INFORMATION

Copies of the delinquent financial obligations policy and procedures are available for inspection at the office of the dean of students and the treasury office.

### Parking and Traffic

Regulations and special instructions may be obtained in the registration area or from the auxiliary services traffic desk. Parking permits are sold at registration, or at the traffic desk throughout the year.

### ADMISSION TO PRACTICE LAW

Successful completion of law study at an American Bar Association approved law school does not assure admission to the bar of the various states. Among other things, most states require applicants to take and pass a written bar examination and to meet certain character requirements. Other requirements, as well as the examinations themselves, differ considerably from state to state. For example, many states require registration as a candidate for admission to the bar shortly after the commencement of law study and some states have specific law school course and curriculum requirements.

Information about admission requirements for each state is given in the LSAT Prelaw Handbook. Additional information may be requested from the Board of Bar Examiners of each state.

In Hawaii, admission to practice law is regulated by the Supreme Court. Recent amendment of the Rules of the Supreme Court provides an opportunity for certain immigrant lawyers to be on the same footing as the out-of-state attorney who attended a non-ABA approved law school in the United States. Both groups are eligible for examination and admission to the bar upon fulfillment of prescribed requirements.

### LIAISON WITH THE HAWAII BAR

The Law School is committed to close relations with the members of the Hawaii Bar, resulting in a mutually advantageous relationship.

In cooperation with the Hawaii Bar Association and the College of Continuing Education and Community Service, the Law School helped to found in 1977 the Hawaii Institute for Continuing Legal Education. This Institute provides programs systematically for the Hawaii Bar.

The Law School continues to meet formally and informally with Bar committees and members. Particularly useful has been the Law School Liaison Committee, formed during 1974, with attorney members David L. Fairbanks (Chairperson), James Koshiba, Peter Lewis, Yoshio Shigezawa, and Judge Betty Vitousek.

The 1977 President of the Hawaii Bar, Asa Akinaka, President-elect Daniel Case, and Dean Thompson also confer cordially and regularly. Many members of the Law Faculty serve on Bar committees, and A. Jerome Dupont, Richard S. Miller, and the Dean serve on the Board of the Hawaii Institute for Continuing Legal Education.

## Academic Information

### JURIS DOCTOR PROGRAM

Objectives, Methods, and Rationale

The purpose of the Juris Doctor program is to provide degree candidates with the opportunity to equip themselves for active, effective and creative participation in legal counseling, advocacy and decision-making of many different kinds — whether the context be courtroom or legislative hearing, attorney's office or corporate board room, state agency or federal commission, community center or international conference table. Students are encouraged to study law and legal institutions as an integral part of larger social, political-economic, and ecological systems. For example, the nationwide problem of accidents and the distribution of accident costs is used as a focus for studying the legal process. Similarly, study of the criminal law is related to the broader problem of society's ability to control social behavior.

This emphasis on context often necessitates the use of theories and findings from other disciplines such as moral philosophy, psychology, sociology, economics, political science, and marine sciences — to name only a few. Moreover, on the premise that we can learn from the lawmaking efforts of others, historical and comparative legal materials are utilized.

A major concern throughout is to *evaluate* the effects of law and to explore alternative approaches, as well as to describe and predict the law's *operational* meaning.

At this law school, special attention is given to instruction in the performance of lawyers' skills and tasks including, among many others, the analysis of statutes and judicial opinions, policy analysis and planning, brief-writing, trial and appellate advocacy, interviewing and counseling, legislative research and drafting, and applying ethical norms.

Techniques of instruction include the traditional "Socratic method," whereby an instructor rigorously questions individual students in a large group setting, lectures, the problem method, informal small group discussions, individually supervised field and library research projects, films and "laboratory learning" experiences. "Clinical" components in the form of real or simulated lawyers' tasks pervade the program. Small-group work, in particular, is organized around client problems, actual as well as hypothetical. Second and third year small-group seminars and clinical workshops offer sufficient variety to permit most students to elect work in areas of their preference.

The school is committed to pedagogic flexibility and variety. It is also committed to the view that learning is an enterprise in which members of the faculty should function as facilitating participants as well as sources of knowledge. Accordingly, students are expected to clarify and develop their own objectives, methods and values. This emphasis on student self-responsibility and initiative is, in part, an acknowledgment that today's students will confront problems in the twenty-first century. Preparation for that task, and successful performance, depend heavily on the inclination and ability to learn continuously and on one's own. Therefore, a foremost concern of the school is to provide assistance in "learning how to learn."

Implicit if not explicit in the foregoing are certain premises about legal education:

1. Legal education should be pervasively "clinical," whether this means representation of a flesh and blood client in court under the new Student Practice rule or hypothetical problem-solving in the classroom — or something in between, such as simulation or role-playing with video-tape playback. In short, programs of legal education should include numerous and varied exercises in problem solving and the performance of lawyers' tasks, enriched by extensive reference to appropriate bodies of theory and data, and supervised in varying degrees.
2. Effective performance by lawyers, and hence effective legal education, must draw upon theories and data from all fields of inquiry relevant to the problem at hand. The personal injury lawyer involved with complex medical issues, no less than the environmental lawyer confronting difficult problems of economics and technology, must have the capability to integrate difficult non-legal materials into the legal product.
3. Efficient and creative problem solvers learn from the experiences of other people. Thus, law students should be habituated and enabled to utilize historical and comparative materials.
4. A great many contemporary legal disputes and problems have international components or ramifications. Their integrated treatment should be the rule and not the exception.
5. Not less but more effort is needed to familiarize students with contemporary law, especially in the operational as distinguished from the verbal sense, and to equip them with lawyer's skills.
6. Lawyers work primarily with people, and mostly at close range. Thus a good lawyer has a wide range of interpersonal skills, including a thorough knowledge of him or herself. This suggests the utility in legal education of drawing upon modern applied behavioral science and related theories and techniques.
7. There is now and probably always has been a need for more inclination and ability among lawyers to undertake well-reasoned professional decision-making in the moral sphere — i.e., to perceive and deal effectively with ethical considerations.
8. Law teachers should regularly examine and evaluate what they do.

### First-Year Curriculum

The purposes of the first-year curriculum are to:

1. introduce students to the experience of performing lawyer's work — its various contexts, objectives, methods, and difficulties;
2. develop minimal competence in the analysis of client-problems, in certain forms of oral and written communication, in dealing with people, and in resolving questions of personal or professional ethics;
3. instill the habit of approaching legal problems with full reference to the context in which they arise;
4. begin to develop the propensity and ability to utilize the output of other disciplines;
5. develop a working knowledge of the verbal content and operational meaning of several important areas of law;
6. help students understand the legal profession, its problems, its needs and its future direction; and
7. by virtue of all the above, prepare students for their second and third years at law school.

The core of the first-year curriculum is the Legal Method Seminar. It engages students *from the outset* in the utilization of their knowledge, skills, and perceptive powers in the service of real or simulated clients. Thus the subject-matter of the seminar is the performance of lawyers' skills and its pedagogical methods is *learning by doing*. In addition to its separate educational functions, the seminar provides an experiential supplement to course work: each semester's seminar problems are drawn from subject-matter areas treated by that semester's courses, and are prepared in cooperation with the teachers of those courses. Course work, in turn, increases the knowledge base available to students for utilization in handling seminar client-problems.

### Second-Year Curriculum

The purposes of the second-year curriculum are to:

1. expose students to a wide range of important legal subjects and problems not treated in the first year and to clarify the fundamental issues and arguments involved in such subjects and problems;
2. significantly increase students' competence to perform legal research and legal writing, using theories and data from other relevant fields of knowledge as well as more conventional legal materials;
3. strengthen knowledge, methodology and skills acquired during the first year; and, by virtue of all the above;
4. prepare students for their third year of law school.

All second year students are required to take Constitutional Law I. In addition, each student must elect one second-year seminar in the spring semester. To be eligible to enroll in a particular seminar, the corresponding course must be taken as a prerequisite or co-requisite. Residual credit hours are to be utilized for courses from among the General Electives listed below.

Second-year course work provides breadth of coverage. Depth is provided by the seminars, which enable every student to devote seven or eight hours (four in the seminar plus three or four in the course with which the seminar is associated) to one subject matter area.

### Third-Year Curriculum

The purpose of the third-year curriculum is to provide:

1. opportunities for intensive first-hand, supervised experience in the performance of complex lawyers' tasks, so as to prepare students insofar as possible for the difficult and unforeseeable problems they will face as lawyers in a rapidly changing, interdependent world, and
2. advanced-level study of legal problem or doctrinal areas, with opportunities to elect courses of special interest to students.

Before the beginning of their third year, students may elect one of several Clinical Workshops offered in the fall and spring semesters.\* (Some of these workshops have prerequisite courses. Such prerequisites may only be waived by the workshop instructor.) Residual credit-hours in each semester are to be utilized for courses from among the General Electives listed below and for approved Special Projects, wherein third-year students may apply to have academic credit awarded for externships, directed research or independent research. (Requirements for Special Projects are set forth on page 29.)

\*The faculty is currently developing additional clinical opportunities. In the years following 1977-78 enrollment in one clinical workshop may be required of each third-year student.

In a few instances third-year students may be selected on the basis of merit to engage in special faculty-approved externships and judicial clerkships.

### Curriculum and Courses\*

The first-year program is entirely prescribed. In each semester of the first year, every student must take a seminar and other designated courses, as follows:

#### Fall Semester of the First Year

	Credit-Hours
Civil Procedure I (Law 508) .....	3
Contracts I (Law 509) .....	2
Criminal Justice (Law 513) .....	4
Factual Inquiry in the Constitutional Process (Law 521) .....	3
Legal Research (Law 506) .....	1
Legal Method Seminar (Law 504) .....	3
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#### Spring Semester of the First Year

Civil Procedure II (Law 588) .....	2
Contracts II (Law 589) .....	3
Legal Process (Law 514) .....	3
Legal Profession (Law 511) .....	2
Real Property Law (Law 512) .....	3
Legal Method Seminar (Law 505) .....	3
	<u>16</u>

In the second year each student must take Constitutional Law I and one seminar, plus electives, as follows:

#### Fall Semester of the Second Year

Constitutional Law I (Law 520) .....	3
Electives†	

#### Spring Semester of the Second Year

Seminar:‡ Civil Liberties (Law 530J) .....	4
Seminar:‡ Constitutional Law (Law 530D) .....	4
Seminar:‡ Criminal Justice (Law 530I) .....	4
Seminar:‡ Torts (Law 530B) .....	4
Seminar:‡ Transnational Law (Law 530E) .....	4
Electives†	

In 1977-78 the third year is entirely elective. In addition to general electives listed below, students may also enroll in clinical workshops, as follows:

\*Inclusion of courses, seminars and workshops in the curriculum and their content are subject to change because of availability of faculty or other exigent circumstances.

†Students must enroll for at least 12 credit-hours each semester in order to meet residence requirements. Under special circumstances permission may be granted to enroll for only ten credit-hours.

‡Take one.

#### Fall Semester of the Third Year

Workshop: Litigation (Law 590B) .....	6
Workshop: Policy and Planning (Law 590D) .....	3-5
Electives*	

#### Spring Semester of the Third Year

Workshop: Litigation (Law 590B) .....	6
Workshop: Business Planning (Law 590C) .....	5
Electives*	

### Recommended Courses and Suggested Sequence

Post first-year courses which are of general relevance to and very important for almost all forms of law practice are *evidence*, *federal income taxation* and *torts*. All students are urged to take these courses before graduation.

Students who have not taken at least one college-level basic accounting course are urged to enroll in *legal accounting*.

A normal semester course load is fourteen to sixteen credit hours. Students who plan to earn more than seventeen credit-hours per semester should first seek the approval of the Associate Dean.

Courses which are particularly appropriate for election in the second year are:

#### First Semester

Business Organizations I  
Legal Accounting  
Negotiable Instruments  
Sales  
Torts  
Transnational Law  
Wills and Trusts

#### Second Semester

Administrative Law  
Constitutional Law II  
Evidence  
Federal Income Taxation  
Secured Transactions

In electing courses, students should carefully consider possible prerequisites or recommendations, as set forth in the course descriptions which follow, for courses, seminars and workshops they plan to take in subsequent semesters. More specifically:

Transnational Law is a prerequisite for the Transnational Law Workshop.

Torts is a prerequisite for the Torts Seminar, and provides important background for the Civil Liberties Seminar, Business Organization II, Admiralty and other advanced electives.

Evidence is a prerequisite for the Litigation Workshop and should be taken before enrolling in externships and Trial Practice.

Constitutional Law II is a co-requisite for the Constitutional Law Seminar.

Wills and Trusts is a prerequisite for Estate and Gift Taxation.  
Federal Income Taxation, Corporate Taxation, Business Orga-

\*Students must enroll for at least 12 credit-hours each semester in order to meet residence requirements. Under special circumstances permission may be granted to enroll for only ten credit-hours.

nizations I, courses in the commercial (U.C.C.) area, and Economic Regulation all provide useful background for the Business Planning Workshop.

Federal Courts provides important background for the Litigation Workshop, Admiralty, and some externships involving litigation in the federal courts.

In planning a course of study for the second and third years, students are encouraged to seek guidance from members of the faculty.

### General Electives — Post First-Year

#### Fall Semester

	Credit Hours
Asian Comparative Law (Law 578) .....	3
*Business Organizations I (Law 566) .....	4
Corporate Taxation (Law 550) .....	3
Creditors' Remedies and Debtors' Protection (Law 562) .....	3
Criminal Procedure (Law 541) .....	3
Domestic Relations (Law 568) .....	3
Economic Regulation (Law 553) .....	3
Federal Courts (Law 571) .....	3
Legal Accounting (Law 560) .....	3
*Negotiable Instruments (Law 557) .....	2
Ocean Law Seminar (Law 530H) .....	2
Public Law and Judicial Systems (Law 570) .....	3
Real Estate Development & Finance (Law 583) .....	3
*Sales (Law 591) .....	2
*Torts (Law 540) .....	4
Transnational Law (Law 585) .....	3
*Wills and Trusts (Law 552) .....	3

#### Spring Semester

Administrative Law (Law 561) .....	3
Admiralty (Law 549) .....	3
Arbitration and Negotiation Seminar (Law 592) .....	2
Business Organizations II (Law 558) .....	3
*Constitutional Law II (Law 577) .....	3
Environmental Law (Law 582) .....	3
Estate and Gift Taxation (Law 551) .....	3
*Evidence (Law 543) .....	4
Federal Income Taxation (Law 567) .....	4
Immigration Law (Law 548) .....	1
Labor Law (Law 559) .....	3
Land Use and Planning (Law 580) .....	3
Law and Society (Law 587) .....	2
Military Justice (Law 594) .....	2
Native Hawaiian Rights (Law 581) .....	3
*Secured Transactions (Law 576) .....	2
Sex Discrimination and the Law (Law 584) .....	3
Trial Practice (Law 563) .....	3

\*Subjects currently included on the Hawaii Bar Examination.

### Special Projects

Second and third-year students may apply to have academic credit awarded for special projects, including externships and independent or directed study or research. (Course title is Directed Individual Study or Research, Law 555.) Maximum credit to be awarded for any project is five credit-hours per semester. Approval will be given if the faculty determines that the proposal is sufficiently specific, that it is likely to be completed according to its terms, and that it offers significant academic benefit, not available in the prescribed curriculum, which is proportionate to the credit sought.

Among the factors which will influence the faculty in approving or disapproving written proposals for special projects are:

1. The number, nature and complexity of the tasks to be performed;
2. The mode and degree of supervision to be provided, and indications of the manner in which the applicant's work will be supervised and critiqued;
3. The qualifications of the person(s) proposed to supervise the applicant's work;
4. Indications of the supervisor's(s') commitment to supervise the applicant's work;
5. The validity and strength of the justification put forth by the applicant for undertaking the project in lieu of offerings in the prescribed curriculum;
6. Agreement to submit significant samples of the applicant's work to the law faculty for appraisal;
7. Degree of detail included in the outline of the proposal and the inclusion of a preliminary bibliography, if applicable; and
8. Other indications that the proposal is a serious one likely to enhance relevant skills, knowledge and capabilities of the applicant.

In a few instances third-year students may be selected on the basis of merit to engage in special faculty-approved externships and clerkships.

Limited externship opportunities involving practice under Hawaii Supreme Court Rule 25, the student practice rule, will be developed by the faculty and will be in public law offices or public agencies.

No more than a total of twelve semester hours of special projects and courses taken outside the law school will be credited toward the requirements for the J.D. degree.

### Courses Outside the School of Law

Courses and seminars offered outside the Law School by the University of Hawaii (Manoa) (or in rare cases by other colleges and universities), up to a maximum total of ten semester credit hours, may be elected for credit after the first year if the courses or seminars will prove useful and relevant to the student's legal education or legal career and if their content is of a nature to justify their substitution for courses offered in the Law School. Approval must be secured *prior* to registration from the Associate Dean.

The awarding of such credit, when coupled with the concurrent awarding of graduate credit for law school courses, may enable some students to pursue a law degree and a graduate degree concurrently. (See Other Law School Programs, page 39.)

No more than a total of twelve semester hours of special projects and courses taken outside the Law School will be credited toward the requirements of the J.D. degree.



**Transfer of Credits from Other Law Schools**

With special approval, a limited number of credits (including residency credit) earned at other accredited law schools may be applied toward the degree requirements of this law school.

**Description of Courses, Seminars, Workshops\*****Administrative Law: Law 561 (3) Spring****Ms. Lee**

The course treats the procedure and remedies for resolving controversies between citizens and government officials exercising administrative power. The institutions and processes through which such power is exercised are examined and attention is given to methods of delimiting the areas of law and discretion in a variety of administrative contexts.

**Admiralty Law: Law 549 (3) Spring****Mr. Illman**

An introduction to U.S. maritime law and admiralty jurisdiction emphasizing development of rules of maritime law and rights of seamen and maritime workers. Considers maritime lien, charter parties, salvage, collision, general average and limitation of liability, and developments relating to protection of the marine environment.

**Arbitration and Negotiation Seminar: Law 592 (2) Spring****Dean Weckstein**

An examination of the processes of arbitration and negotiation. Students will engage in simulated exercises in order to develop skills in each of these areas.

**Asian Comparative Law: Law 578 (3) Fall****Mr. Gresser**

This course will introduce the student to the basic elements of comparative legal analysis. Our principal concern will be on how the Japanese legal system has responded to the problem of environmental deterioration. By this subject we will examine the role of the courts, and the legislative and regulatory processes. Throughout the course we will seek to identify those aspects of Japan's response which may have useful applications in the United States. (For example, extra judicial disputes settlement systems, administrative compensation schemes, "solar rights," etc.) The course will conclude with one area of current international concern, the increasing conflict between environmental regulations and United States-Japanese trade.

**Business Organizations I: Law 566 (4) Fall****Mr. Chang**

The principal emphasis is in the areas of agency and partnership and in the formation, control, management, and regulation of corporations.

**Business Organizations II: Law 558 (3) Spring****Mr. Chang**

This course focuses on an application of federal securities law (particularly Rule 10(b) (5)) to corporate disclosure, fraud, mismanagement, and the transfer of control. The course also examines problems dealing with the responsibility of the corporation and its management to the public and shareholders (This course replaces the courses formerly designated Securities Regulations.) Prerequisite: Business Organizations I or consent of instructor.

**Business Planning, Workshop: Law 590C (5) Spring****Mr. Haupt**

Intended for the student who plans to enter a business law practice, this workshop presents a series of business problems of substantial complexity which exposes students to various aspects of interviewing, factual investigation, legal research and analysis, drafting, business planning, client counseling, negotiations, and the like. The emphasis is on the experience of office practice, but continuing attention is given to the impact of potential litigation upon business planning. Students may expect that each credit-hour of workshop will require more out-of-class work than each credit-hour in more conventional courses. Prerequisite: Business Organizations I or consent of instructor. Recommended: Corporate Taxation, Legal Accounting, Business Organizations II (Securities Regulation).

\*Inclusion of courses, seminars and workshops in the curriculum and their content are subject to change because of availability of faculty or other exigent circumstances.

**Civil Liberties, Seminar: Law 530J (4) Spring****Mr. Corey Park**

This second year writing seminar will focus on some of the legal and ethical issues raised in the areas of medical research and treatment of human beings. The seminar will examine three broad areas. First is that of medical experimentation and research. This includes such issues as informed consent and public control over scientific research, including regulation of recombinant DNA research, Jensen's studies on IQ and race, research on the XYY anomaly, etc. The second area involves issues of medical treatment, such as defining death and when the "plug may be pulled" on life support systems, organ transplants, etc. The third area of examination is that of the use of the medical model to control behavior through such techniques as behavior modification and physical manipulation of the brain. Each student is required to write a paper of publishable quality and to make a presentation to the class on his/her selected topic. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law I (Law 520); suggested additional course: Torts (Law 540).

**Civil Procedure I and II: Law 508, 588; (3) Fall, (2) Spring****Mr. Corey Park**

A study of pre-trial, trial and appellate procedures in the federal and Hawaii courts. Subjects considered include jurisdiction and venue, actions in state and federal courts and the relationship between such courts, the relationship between procedural and substantive law, pleading and joinder, discovery, jury trial and the role of the judge, verdicts and motions after verdict, judgments and their enforcement and appellate review.

**Constitutional Law I: Law 520 (3) Fall****Mr. Van Dyke**

An introduction to the judicial function in constitutional cases, jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court, and discretionary barriers to judicial review. A study of the division of powers between the states and the nation, powers of Congress, the commerce clause and governmental immunities. This course will also introduce students to problems in the areas of equal protection, due process, and First Amendment freedoms that are dealt with in greater detail in Constitutional Law II.

**Constitutional Law II: Law 577 (3) Spring****Mr. Van Dyke**

An advanced course in Constitutional Law with special emphasis on the rights secured by the First, Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law I, Law 520.

**Constitutional Law, Seminar: Law 530D (4) Spring****Mr. Van Dyke**

A writing course designed to develop the student's ability to use legal concepts and to write a note of publishable quality. This year's seminar will focus on issues that may be raised during Hawaii's forthcoming Constitutional Convention. Each student will be required to prepare a paper analyzing the arguments for and against a proposed constitutional provision that might be added to Hawaii's state constitution. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law I, Law 520; co-requisite: Constitutional Law II, Law 577, or consent of the instructor.

**Contemporary Issues in Law: Law 595 (Credits arranged)**

Courses outside the law school which examine legal or legal policy aspects of contemporary issues or problems may, with the prior approval of the faculty, be taken for a grade, rather than credit/no credit, and treated as a law school elective.

**Contracts I and II: Law 509, 589; (2) Fall, (3) Spring****Mr. Seligson**

A survey of the law relating to the formation, performance, and breach of contracts. Topics include the enforceability of promises; offer and acceptance; remedies for breach; interpretation and construction of contracts; unconscionability; performance; discharge of contract; and breach. The course examines both the common law of contracts as well as relevant portions of the Uniform Commercial Code.

**Corporate Taxation: Law 550 (3) Fall****Mr. Mukai**

The course examines tax aspects of the formation, operation, reorganization, and liquidation of corporations. Attention is given to corporate distributions and adjustments under subchapter C of the Internal Revenue Code as well as to tax problems that arise between shareholders and their closely-held corporation. Prerequisite: Federal Income Taxation.

**Creditors' Remedies and Debtors' Protection: Law 562 (3) Fall****Mr. Brandt**

Legal problems of the enforcement of claims, dealing with the execution of judgments, exemptions, provisional and summary remedies, fraudulent conveyances, assignments for the benefit of creditors, secured transactions under UCC, article 9, and proceedings under the Bankruptcy Act. Proposals for reform are considered.

## ACADEMIC INFORMATION

### **Criminal Justice: Law 513 (4) Fall**

An examination of substantive rules, enforcement procedures, and rationales of the criminal law in the United States. The course begins with a survey of criminal procedure from arrest through sentencing, with special attention given to constitutional constraints on the crime investigation process, the theory and operation of the exclusionary rule, and the imposition of criminal sanctions in general and the death penalty in particular. Study of the criminal sentencing process raises important jurisprudential questions about the appropriateness and efficacy of judicially imposed sanctions as a means of controlling deviant behavior. The study of procedure is followed by an analysis of general principles of the substantive criminal law, including criteria for culpability judgments, elements of offenses, and selected defenses. The study of crimes focuses on the Hawaii Penal Code. Pervasive attention is given to the operation of the criminal process in Hawaii, and the course includes a fieldwork component which presents the opportunity for students to visit the courts, the police department, the correctional facilities, and other agencies concerned with criminal justice in Hawaii.

**Mr. Bowman**

### **Criminal Justice, Seminar: Law 530I (4) Spring**

The purpose of this seminar is to provide the student with an opportunity to write a substantial paper of publishable quality. The course will focus on several aspects of criminal law and procedure which have been selected in advance by the instructor. Students will submit at least two drafts of their papers, and periodic review of the work in progress will be conducted with each student. Prerequisite: Criminal Justice.

**Mr. Bowman**

### **Criminal Procedure: Law 541 (3) Fall**

The major legal issues in the functioning of the criminal justice system will be examined. These will include, among others, legal control over police practices (arresting, searching, interrogating, electronic eavesdropping, etc.); prosecutorial discretion and its control; bail; the guilty plea process; sentencing; and double jeopardy. Students will be expected to prepare and argue a motion before a federal district judge.

**Mr. Burgess, Mr. Turk**

### **Directed Individual Study or Research: Law 555 (Credits Arranged)**

Directed individual study or research in selected legal topics or problems. This course title and number also covers externships and clerkships. Must be arranged and approved in accordance with requirements for "Special Projects," page 27.

**Staff**

### **Domestic Relations: Law 568 (3) Fall**

A study of the legal forms of — and responses to — the formation, maintenance, and dissolution of the family. Topics include marriage, annulment, divorce, alimony, separation agreements, child custody and adoption. Attention is also given to proceedings to determine parentage.

**Ms. Campbell**

### **Economic Regulation: Law 553 (3) Fall**

An introductory course in the relationship between government and private enterprise, with a major emphasis on anti-trust and anti-competitive practices. The course examines the historical and legal background of governmental regulation of private property, the development of anti-trust and other anti-monopoly legislation, the regulation of public utilities and other natural monopolies, and the concept of fair practices in the marketplace. In order to better understand contemporary state/private enterprise relations, the course attempts to develop a framework for analyzing the respective roles of government regulation and the market in achieving the goals of economic efficiency and social equity.

**Mr. Guben**

### **Environmental Law: Law 582 (3) Spring**

The course introduces students to the basic policy questions and problems concerning the environment. A thorough examination of Federal and Hawaiian statutes is conducted in conjunction with a review of federal and Hawaii cases which led to the enactment of the statutes or which interpreted them after their enactment. Particular attention is given to the theoretical and practical problems inherent in environmental litigation. Thereafter, the course focuses on the environmental problems of Hawaii and seeks to draw on applicable statutory and case law to develop recommendations for future action.

**Mr. Gresser**

### **Estate and Gift Taxation: Law 551 (3) Spring**

A study of various tax problems encountered in the distribution of wealth by inter vivos and testamentary disposition, including an examination of federal estate and gift taxes, the Hawaii inheritance tax, problems in the assignment of income, and federal income taxes upon estates and trusts. Prerequisite or co-requisite: Wills and Trusts or consent of the instructor.

**Mr. Irish**

## ACADEMIC INFORMATION

### **Evidence: Law 543 (4) Spring**

A comprehensive examination of problems of proof and the rules of evidence. Initial focus is on the trial of a lawsuit, the functions of judge, counsel and jury, the burden of proof and the professional responsibility of the trial lawyer. Special attention is given to the concept of relevance, the law of hearsay, problems of testimonial proof, and the theory and operation of privileges. The course seeks to question the efficacy of evidence rules as a means of enabling triers of fact to reconstruct past events with accuracy, and at the same time to provide a good working knowledge of evidence law. Problem solving exercises will include comparative examination and evaluation of the Federal Rules of Evidence, the Uniform Rules of Evidence, and Hawaii evidence law. Problems of scientific evidence will be explored.

**Mr. Bowman**

### **Factual Inquiry in the Constitutional Process: Law 521 (3) Fall**

An interdisciplinary course on the use of empirical data and social science methodology in judicial decision-making and policy formulation. The introductory section includes an analysis of the role and function of social science and empirical data in the American legal tradition. This historical discussion provides a framework for analyzing the tension between legal principles and policies in the constitutional process. The interrelationship between law and fact is developed in a series of case studies designed to illustrate how social science and empirical data contribute to legal decision-making.

**Mr. Guben**

### **Federal Courts: Law 571 (3) Fall**

An examination of the jurisdiction and law-making powers of the federal courts, including standing issues, the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the federal-question and diversity-of-citizenship jurisdictions of the federal district courts, the immunities from suit in the federal courts possessed by governmental entities and officers, intervention by federal courts in state proceedings, and choice of law in the federal courts. Particular emphasis is placed on relevant Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Prerequisites: Civil Procedure and Constitutional Law I.

**Mr. Selinger**

### **Federal Income Taxation: Law 567 (4) Spring**

An introduction to some of the more important problems created by the federal tax on the income of individuals, corporations, partnerships, and fiduciaries. The tax consequences of a variety of common transactions are explored — e.g., home ownership, charitable contributions, medical payments, and divorce. Special tax problems of wage earners, investors, and business persons are examined. Considerable attention throughout is given to the usefulness of the income tax as a means of encouraging or discouraging particular activities, and to the questions raised by rate progression. Students are expected to develop proficiency in the use of the Internal Revenue Code and Treasury Regulations.

**Mr. Irish**

### **Immigration Law: Law 548 (1) Spring**

An introduction to the law governing immigration.

### **Interviewing and Counseling: Law 542 (3) (Not offered 1977-78)**

The course seeks to develop in students the skills necessary for client contact situations, from obtaining information from the client through exploring, developing and implementing solutions to the client's difficulties. The course also examines the process of communicating with other actors in the legal system and contrasts methods of communication required in these differing contexts. Emphasis will be placed upon the ability of the lawyer to understand his or her own personality as it is perceived by others and there will be a focus upon the identification and development of those strengths in each student's personality which will assist him or her in working both with clients and with other people in the legal system. Students will be expected to participate in simulated exercises which will be videotaped and critiqued by the class. They will also be expected to keep a journal of their reflections on the course work and related experiences and to do theoretical readings on interviewing and counseling.

**Ms. Czapaniski**

### **Jurisprudence: Law 573 (3) (Not offered 1977-78)**

A jurisprudential introduction to the views of influential legal philosophers, past and present, with respect to a number of possible relationships between the concepts of law and morality; to be followed by a consideration from the perspectives of contemporary moral philosophers of ethical assumptions underlying legal doctrines in several problem areas, such as criminal justice, privacy, rights to life, economic regulation, and the rights of minorities.

**Mr. Selinger**

### **Labor Law: Law 559 (3) Spring**

The course focuses on the regulation of union-management relations under state and federal law. Topics covered will include: historical development of labor law; problems relating to union organization, recognition, and the duty to bargain collectively; the legality of strikes, picketing, and boycotts; employer interference with concerted activities; and the relations between unions and their members.

**Dean Weckstein**

**Land Use and Planning: Law 580 (3) Spring****Mr. McDougal**

The objectives of this course are to explore current legal doctrine in land use, to match doctrine with land use planning as actually conducted, to discern the need for new policy in law to match developments in planning, to seek out interdisciplinary assistance in law and planning in land use, and to investigate current problems in land use as exemplified by the State of Hawaii.

**Law and Society: Law 587 (3) Spring****Dean Thompson**

A comparative and historical study of doctrines concerning the nature and purpose of law, followed by an examination of contemporary thought concerning the concept, functions, and limits of the law, with emphasis upon sociological and anthropological analyses.

**Legal Accounting: Law 560 (3) Fall****Mr. Brilliant**

The course examines basic accounting concepts and methods and their reflection in financial statements. Topics include evaluation of assets, treatment of long term indebtedness and contingent liabilities, methods of depreciation and auditor's liability. Emphasis is given to topics which are of special interest to the lawyer. The course is strongly recommended for law students who have little or no background in accounting.

**Legal Method Seminar: Law 504, 505; (3) Fall, (3) Spring****Staff**

A carefully sequenced and closely supervised introduction to the experience of lawyering, this Seminar is intended to develop lawyering skills, to foster a contextual and multi-disciplinary approach to client problem-solving, to promote ethical sensitivity, to provide psychological support, and to add an experiential component to course work. Each Seminar group (consisting of one instructor and approximately twelve students) functions like a small law firm, with the instructor as "senior partner". Seminar groups meet daily during orientation week of the fall and spring semesters and thereafter meet twice each week. The introductory problem of the course requires each seminar group to represent, advise and interview a "client" in a live local legal problem, conduct factual research, select objectives to be pursued, analyze some portion of the relevant legal doctrine, explore policy considerations, and develop recommendations or serve as advocate for its client (e.g., in a mock legislative committee hearing). This "introductory block" provides students with some sense of what the lawyering process entails and, even more, with many unanswered questions. It also provides an opportunity for students to acquire the propensity and the ability to work closely with each other and with their Seminar instructors. Instructors also meet their students individually on a regular basis and are available for additional "ad hoc" conferences. Students may expect that each credit-hour of seminar will require more out-of-class work than each credit-hour in more conventional courses.

Seminar placement is by lot. At the commencement of the second semester the seminars will be recomposed by lot, subject to the qualification that no student will have the same seminar instructor in both semesters.

**Legal Process: Law 514 (3) Spring****Mr. Miller**

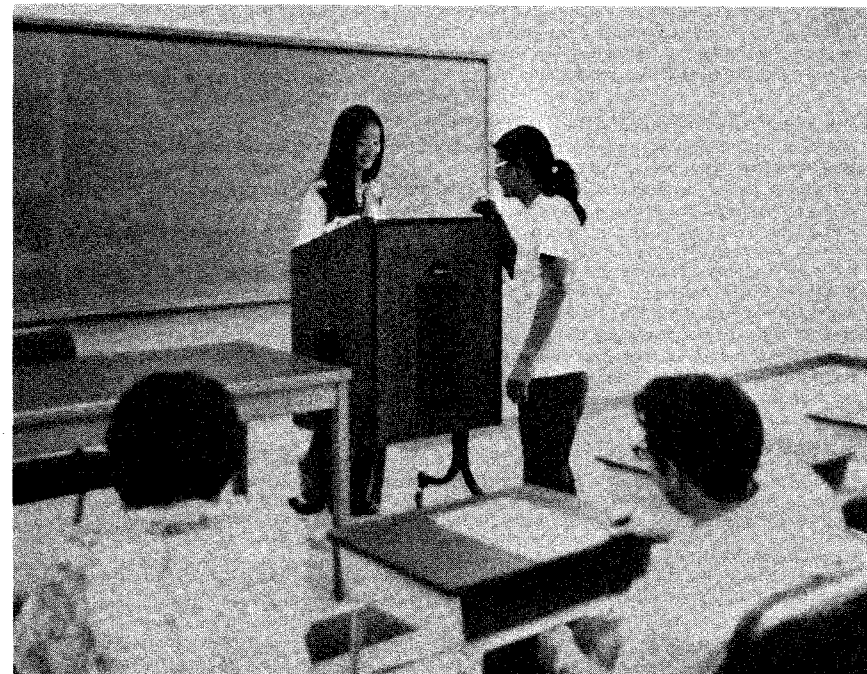
The inner workings of several important types of decision-making institutions are examined and compared — courts, legislatures, administrative departments or agencies, arbitration, and mediation. In each case an effort is made to identify the persons and modes associated with the performance of various decision-making activities: informing, recommending, prescribing, invoking, applying, appraising, and terminating. To simplify and unify the analysis, each institution is studied as it operates in connection with one basic legal-policy problem — accidents and the allocation of accident costs. Thus the broad question throughout is: With respect to the legal-policy problem of accidents and accident cost allocation, who, according to what procedures, utilizing what resources, provided by whom, performs which decision-making functions?

**Legal Profession: Law 511 (2) Spring****Mr. Selinger**

An introductory consideration of selected topics relating to the functions, structure, and responsibilities of the legal profession and its future role in society. Particular emphasis is placed on the American Bar Association's *Code of Professional Responsibility*, on the career choices open to lawyers, on the economics of providing legal services, and on the ethical and psychological dimensions of law practice.

**Legal Research: Law 506 (1) Fall****Mr. Dupont**

The objective of the course is to familiarize students with the bibliographic tools necessary for access to the primary sources of legislative, administrative, and judicial decisional output, and to the literature of other disciplines. Problems and exercises are introduced which involve auxiliary aids and commercially published research tools having special pertinence to particular subject areas. Library research is approached both as an aid in clarifying particular legal questions and also as a means of long-term self-education.

**Litigation, Workshop: Law 590B (6) Fall (6) Spring****Mr. Hoffman**

Operating under the student practice rule (Hawaii Supreme Court Rule 25), students and supervising faculty will be involved in selected types of litigation and counseling. In addition to field work, a two hour weekly seminar and other individual and group meetings between students and the instructor will be held. For fall semester, 1977, prisoner assistance counseling and litigation in cooperation with the Hawaii Correctional Legal Services Corporation is being planned. Recommended courses include civil liberties, criminal procedure and interviewing and counseling. Students may expect that each credit-hour of workshop will require more out-of-class work than each credit-hour in more conventional courses. Prerequisite: Evidence or consent of instructor.

**Military Justice: Law 594 (2) Fall**

A study of military law and procedures, with emphasis on the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

**Native Hawaiian Rights: Law 581 (3) Spring****Mr. Hare**

The purpose of this course is to examine the status and evolution of the rights of native Hawaiians to the land and its usufructs. Areas of study include the relationship of the rights to possession and use of the land vested in the Monarchy, the chiefs, and native tenants prior to the imposition of a western legal system defining land tenure; the effect of the Great Mahele of 1848; the erosion of native land rights through adverse possession, land court registration and quiet title litigation; the Hawaiian homes Commission Act; and the recently revived question of land reparation. Finally, the course analyzes the potential of utilizing native rights based on statute, custom and use to fashion new and expanded rights to land and its usufructs.

**Negotiable Instruments: Law 557 (2) Fall****Dean Thompson**

A study of the Uniform Commercial Code's provisions which deal with commercial paper (Articles 3 & 4). Discussions will focus on the concept of negotiability, the holder-in-due-course doctrine, allocation of risk for forgery and alteration, and the legal relation between a bank and its customer.

**Ocean Law Seminar: Law 530H (2) Fall****Dr. Choon-Ho Park**

The seminar will lead off with a general background and current status of the law of the sea. The seminar examines the role and impact of developing marine technology on ocean law and institutions. Floating cities, aquaculture, oil and manganese nodule exploitation, and submarine warfare

are examined. The seminar focuses special attention on the implications of technological developments in these areas for East Asia and the Pacific and seeks to develop an outline for needed institutional and legal responses. Developments which have taken place at the recent U.N. Law of the Sea Conferences will also be discussed.

**Policy and Planning, Workshop: Law 590D (3) Fall**

**Mr. Bowman**

Students will conduct research and prepare draft proposals, legislation, policy memoranda and administrative proposals in fields of public importance. The principal focus of workshop activity is legislation, policy analysis and planning, and presentations before various decision-making bodies in connection with the activities of the workshop. The selected topic may vary from year to year. For the fall semester, 1977, the subject matter of the workshop is rules of evidence for the State of Hawaii. The goal of the workshop will be to produce a comprehensive evidence code for Hawaii. To this end, students will undertake a comparative analysis of the federal rules of evidence, the uniform rules of evidence, several recently enacted state evidence codes, and existing Hawaii evidence law, most of which is derived from the common law. Seminar sessions will take up for discussion issues such as the scope of privileges, the law of hearsay, and testimonial proof and impeachment. Each student will be assigned a particular area of evidence law, and will be expected to produce a substantial writing in the form of commentary to the proposed code. The workshop will function as reporter to a committee whose job it will be to approve and to implement comprehensive evidence legislation for the State. The product of the workshop will thus have a significant and rather immediate impact in this important area of the law.

The course in evidence is a prerequisite. With special permission from the professor, students may elect the workshop for five credits, rather than three. Students may expect that each credit-hour of workshop will require more out-of-class work than each credit-hour in more conventional courses.

**Pre-Admission Seminar: Law 501, 502 (3) Fall (3) Spring**

**Ms. Lee, Mr. Corey Park**

Special seminar for pre-admission students. (See Pre-Admission to Law School Program, page 39.) Credits in this seminar do not count toward the requirements for a J.D. degree.

**Public Law and Judicial Systems: Law 570 (Political Science 660) (3) Fall**

**Dr. Becker**

At least one section a year (offered in the Political Science Department) surveying literature on interaction of judiciaries and political systems.

In fall, 1977, the course is offered to law students for credit in the Law School. It has been designed to explore many key interactions between the American legal and political systems. Centering on the judicial process, subjects to be treated are: the effects of politics on the judicial decision; the relationship between a judge's decision and "justice;" how the political system has diminished the value of the jury, the grand jury, and the entire criminal justice system; the politicality of "the legal establishment" and how this affects American society from the recruitment of law students to the distribution of legal services. Much emphasis will be placed on what can be done by law students, lawyers, and citizens to stop or reverse some of the dysfunctions discussed during the course. The final grade will depend upon classwork and a written report on an "action project" undertaken by each student.

**Real Estate Development and Financing: Law 583 (3) Fall**

**Mr. Conahan**

The course includes an examination and analysis of various federal and state laws the attorney will have to understand and apply in the practice of real estate development and financing law. Emphasis is placed on the condominium, securities, subdivision, consumer protection, and mortgage areas. The course stresses both practice and theory and students are expected both to study and draft leases, condominium documents, sales contracts, and mortgages. The increasingly important role of the attorney in the ever-expanding complexities of the development process is examined and the expanded liabilities and ethical obligations imposed on the attorney by his role are discussed and analyzed in depth.

**Real Property Law I: Law 512 (3) Spring**

**Mr. McDougal**

This course deals mainly with three fundamental topics: the nature and formation of interests in land; the landlord and tenant relationship; and the regulation of land resource use. An historical perspective is developed through the use of material relating to the history of English and Hawaiian land law. Students are expected to take away from the course the basic information, perceptions, and analytic abilities necessary to deal with current problems in the allocation and use of land and resources associated with land, such as water and air. Real Property Law II, a continuation of this course, will be offered as a second-year course beginning in 1978-79.

**Sales: Law 591 (2) Fall**

**Mr. Seligson**

A study of the Uniform Commercial Code's provisions which deal with sales (Article 2). The course considers those parts of Article 2 which are not covered in the course on Contracts. Topics include warranty, sellers' and buyers' remedies, and risk of loss.

**Secured Transactions: Law 576 (2) Spring**

**Mr. Seligson**

A study of the Uniform Commercial Code's provisions which deal with secured transactions (Article 9). Topics include the formation of a security agreement, priorities as between Article 9 secured creditors, priorities as between an Article 9 secured creditor and a lien creditor, bankruptcy, and enforcement of the security agreement upon default.

**Sex Discrimination and the Law: Causes and Remedies: Law 584 (3) Spring**

This course will focus on the status of women in the United States and on the legal revolution of the past decade which is changing that status. Emphasis will be on Constitutional law, employment discrimination, the law governing family relationships, and the criminal law as an example of society's attitude toward women.

**Torts: Law 540 (4) Fall**

**Mr. Miller**

An examination of the issues involved in determining whether, under what circumstances, and to what extent the law should require compensation for harms intentionally or unintentionally caused. Traditional areas of tort law are studied, as are emerging concepts and their policies. To the extent feasible, the social, economic, and political implications of various tort law approaches and their alternatives are explored.

**Torts, Seminar: Law 530B (4) Spring**

**Mr. Miller**

Study and research into one or more contemporary problems in the tort area, such as medical or legal malpractice or the operation of the automobile accident no-fault system. Research will lead students into relevant studies from other disciplines as well as into legal materials. To the extent feasible, a problem of current interest to the State of Hawaii will provide the focus for work in the seminar. Each student is expected to produce a paper of publishable quality exploring one of the selected problems in detail, including the underlying policy considerations and possible alternative approaches. Prerequisite: Torts.

**Transnational Law: Law 585 (3) Fall**

**Mr. Van Dyke**

An examination of the evolving process of formulating rules to govern the nations and peoples of the world in their attempts to solve the many problems that are now recognized as requiring global solutions. After looking at the United Nations and discussing how it works and its inability to solve many of the major disputes of recent years, students will examine a series of problems in detail to see how the world community is dealing with them: (a) the Law of the Sea negotiations, (b) the laws of war, (c) human rights, (d) economic problems, and (e) food shortages and population expansion. Students will also examine both the substantive content of the current rules and the procedures by which the rules are being developed. Finally, the enforcement mechanisms that are available and ways in which international law can be used in the courts of the United States will be studied.

**Transnational Law, Seminar: Law 530E (4) Spring**

**Mr. Gresser**

The purpose of this course is to introduce the student to the public policy ramifications of a number of transnational legal problems of concern to Hawaii and Pacific Basin countries. Topics covered will include questions of control of foreign investment in Hawaii and elsewhere, the development of financial institutions to support U.S. and foreign investment in developing Pacific Basin countries, and the design of an effective method of encouraging and controlling industries which exploit the mineral and living resources of the Pacific Ocean, such as manganese nodule mining and fishing. The course will discuss these and other problems from the perspective of the legal practitioner, businessman, and the government official. Each student is expected to write a paper of publishable quality on a topic selected in consultation with the instructor. Prerequisite: Transnational Law (Law 585).

**Trial Practice: Law 563 (3) Spring**

**Mr. Reasor**

With the assistance of members of the Hawaii trial bar, students will examine sequential stages of pre-trial and trial practice in a problem setting. Topics will include investigation, pleadings, motions, discovery, voir dire examination, opening statements, direct and cross examination, closing argument, selected evidentiary problems, post-trial motions, and appellate practice. Students will engage in simulated exercises and their work will be criticized. The course will be graded on a credit, no-credit basis. Prerequisite: Evidence.

**Wills and Trusts: Law 552 (3) Fall**

**Mr. Larsen**

The course deals primarily with the disposition of family wealth. Topics will include: the making of wills; the creation, enforcement, administration and termination of trusts; intestate succession, including probate. Attention will be focused on Hawaii practice and procedure, and particularly on practice under the Uniform Probate Code.



**GRADES AND DEGREE REQUIREMENTS****Grades**

With the exception of "Special Projects" (Law 555) and a few other instances where "Credit/No Credit" is permitted, grades are assigned by the faculty to all students for academic work carried for credit. They are recorded in the Dean's office, and are limited to the following:

	Grade Points
A — Excellent .....	4
B — Good .....	3
C — Satisfactory .....	2
D — Low Pass .....	1
F — No Credit .....	0
I — Incomplete .....	0

Examinations in courses (as distinguished from seminars, practicums, and workshops) are graded anonymously.

Grades for work done in the first semester of the first year will not under any circumstances be disclosed by the Dean's office to anyone other than the student involved and employees of the Law School acting in an official capacity.

Transcripts of grades received for work done after the first semester of the first year may be disclosed to persons other than employees of the University only with the express consent of the student (or former student) involved. Such transcripts will not contain a computation of either cumulative average or class standing. If a student so desires, the grades on such a transcript may be limited to "Credit" and "No Credit."

**Degree Requirements\***

Subject to rules and regulations of the University of Hawaii, the Juris Doctor degree will be awarded upon completion of the following requirements:

- A. Full-time residence in the school for at least six academic semesters;
- B. Eighty-four semester credit hours earned (excluding credit hours of "F," "no credit," "I" or "W") including a grade of "D" or better in all required seminars, practicums and workshops;
- C. A cumulative grade point average of either:
  1. 2.0 or better in all work taken after the first semester of the first year, or
  2. 1.90 or better in all work taken after the first semester of the first year plus 68 credit hours of C (2.0) or better in work taken after the first semester of the first year; and
- D. In addition, a student must complete the above requirements within five years of admission to the School of Law.

Full-time study shall mean registration for a minimum of 12 credit-hours of study per semester, plus regular and punctual attendance at scheduled class meetings. The latter requirement is based on the premise that the instructional program can only realize its full potential with active participation by all members of the Law School community.

Subject to limitations imposed by accrediting institutions or the University of Hawaii, the faculty may permit exceptions to certain of the above require-

ments in individual cases for reason of illness, family emergency, and the like.

Upon due notice and a fair hearing consistent with law and University regulations, the faculty may dismiss from Law School any student who engages in conduct which violates applicable rules of law or University regulations, including those of the Law School. (See Student Regulations, page 21.)

**PRE-ADMISSION TO LAW SCHOOL PROGRAM**

The Pre-Admission to Law School Program is designed to provide students from disadvantaged population groups underrepresented in the Hawaii Bar with an opportunity to improve and to demonstrate their ability to do law school work. The students, who are selected from among each year's Law School applicants who are not admitted, have records of prior achievement which, while not strong enough to justify admission, indicate potential for successful completion of law study and significant contribution as lawyers.

Students in the Pre-Admission to Law School Program enroll each semester in selected first year law courses and one special law seminar for Pre-Admission students. In addition, the students are encouraged to take one additional course in another department of the University on the basis of individual needs and interests. Completion of all law courses with a year-end cumulative grade point average of 2.0 assures the student of entrance into the succeeding year's class as a full time law student. Credits received in the regular law courses count toward the requirements for a JD degree.

Financial assistance may be available to qualified Pre-Admission students through the University's Financial Aids Office. Information and application forms may be obtained by writing to: Financial Aids Office, University of Hawaii Manoa, 2442 Campus Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822.

**OTHER LAW SCHOOL PROGRAMS**

**Dual degrees:** Law students may integrate their law school work with graduate work in other departments and colleges and, at the end of four years or less, receive both the Juris Doctor and a Master's degree. In planning such programs, students may reduce the total requirements for both degrees by receiving law school credit (up to ten credit hours) for approved graduate-level courses and by arranging to receive graduate credit for law school courses. (See Courses Outside the School of Law, above.)

A specific program leading to the JD and the Master of Business Administration has been arranged with the College of Business Administration (which will award up to 21 credit hours for law school courses toward its degree requirement of 54 hours) and a similar program with the Department of Architecture is being developed. The Associate Dean of the Law School is prepared to assist students in developing like programs with other colleges and departments.

Students interested in a dual degree program must apply separately and be admitted to both the School of Law and the college which offers the Master's degree. *Admission to one program does not guarantee admission to the other.*

The first year in law school is a fully-prescribed full-time program. Students who desire to enroll in a dual degree program should plan not to take any courses outside the School of Law during the first academic year of the J.D. program.

**Asian Legal Studies:** Because of Hawaii's location, population, culture, and economic relationships, the Law School faculty is committed to developing a strong program in Asian legal studies. Such a program will have the two-fold purpose of conducting significant new research and enriching the Juris Doctor

\*Degree requirements for students who entered the regular first-year program prior to fall semester, 1976 differ somewhat from the requirements set forth here.

curriculum. In the latter connection, the intention is not only to offer special courses in Asian law and legal problems but also to include an Asian comparative law dimension in many other courses. Certain countries or areas may be chosen for special emphasis — for example Japan, China or Southeast Asia. In addition, certain problems common to many countries in the region may be singled out for special attention; possibilities here include environmental protection, foreign trade and investment, monetary arrangements, and population planning. As the program evolves, every effort will be made to collaborate with other branches of the University, the East-West Center, and appropriate groups outside the University. In 1977-78, courses related to Asian Legal Studies include Asian Comparative Law (Fall) and the Transnational Law Seminar (Spring).

*Ocean Law:* For similar reasons, and especially because of the University's unusually extensive programs in different types of marine research and education and its affiliation, in 1977, with the Law of the Sea Institute, the faculty is committed to developing a program of research and teaching in ocean law and policy. In this academic year a seminar in Ocean Law will be offered in the fall semester.

## GOVERNANCE OF THE LAW SCHOOL

Policies, regulations, and procedures for the governance of the law school are established and administered by the deans and faculty in consultation, as appropriate, with the University Administration, students, and others.

Copies of the official academic regulations, which govern such matters as academic records, requirements for the JD degree, grades, eligibility to continue in residence, readmission, examination policies, procedures for review of final grades, Pre-admission to Law School Program, plagiarism, transfer credits, as well as other matters as to which information is provided in this bulletin, will be made available to each student.

## ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES

Many more qualified persons apply to the School of Law each year than can be admitted. Information about admissions criteria and procedures followed in the selection process is included in the material accompanying the application form.

All applications for admission must be submitted on forms which are attached to this bulletin or available on request from the Law School Office of Admissions, University of Hawaii, 1400 Lower Campus Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822. A check or money order in the amount of \$10.00 made payable to the University of Hawaii must accompany the application forms. Do not send cash. This application fee is not refundable and may not be applied toward the payment of any other fee.

Persons seeking admission to the School must satisfy the following requirements:

- A. Each applicant must have earned a baccalaureate degree from an accredited United States institution of higher learning or, in the case of a foreign applicant, a baccalaureate or like degree which is fully equivalent.
- B. Each applicant must submit transcripts of his or her college record to the Law School Data Assembly Service for processing. (Register for the

LSDAS on the form provided with the Law School Admission Test information bulletin.) Do not send transcript to the School of Law.

- C. Applicants must submit two letters of recommendation, which should be sent by the writers directly to the School of Law, Attention: Ms. Judith M. Kirkendall, Admissions Officer. The Admissions Committee will consider recommendation letters to the extent, but only to the extent, that the writers actually know and can speak to the applicant's academic potential and relevant personal qualities and circumstances. Pursuant to recent federal law, a student admitted to the Law School is entitled to inspect letters of recommendation in his or her file, unless the student has signed a waiver of this right of access. However, the School of Law may not require a waiver as a condition for admission to, receipt of financial aid from, or receipt of any other services or benefits from the School. Applicants submitting letters of recommendation, therefore, are free to determine whether or not they wish to waive their potential right to examine such letters. Two copies of an appropriate form for requesting a letter of recommendation will be furnished to the applicant along with the application forms. This recommendation form should be submitted by the applicant to any person from whom a letter of recommendation is sought, and should be returned to the school with the recommendation letter. Letters received without this form signed by either the applicant or the writer will be sent back to the writer without being considered.

- D. Each applicant must take the Law School Admission Test and have the official report of the score sent directly to the School of Law by the Educational Testing Service. An information bulletin concerning registration for the LSAT may be obtained by writing to:

Law School Admission Test  
Educational Testing Service  
Box 944-R  
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Applicants in Hawaii may obtain the bulletin from the University of Hawaii School of Law. Samples of LSAT questions may be found in the bulletin, and in a description of the LSAT that ETS will send to all registrants.

Applications to take the LSAT must be made directly to ETS, and must be received in Princeton, New Jersey well before the scheduled test dates. It is not necessary that an application for admission be on file with the Law School before taking the test.

For Fall 1978 applicants, all requirements stated above should be completed by March 1, 1978. The December, 1977, LSAT administration is the latest that will meet this deadline. Applicants will be notified by April 15, 1978 regarding the status of their applications.

Personal interviews are not considered part of the application procedure. However, applicants are invited to speak with the Admissions Officer at the School of Law concerning specific questions or problems.

Applicants who intend to apply for financial aid should do so at the time the Law School application is submitted.

Information and application forms can be obtained from:

Financial Aids Office  
University of Hawaii at Manoa  
1627-A Bachman Place  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

**Student Exchange Program — Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE):**

The School of Law at the University of Hawaii participates in the Student Exchange Programs administered by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, under which legal residents of western states without a law school pay the same tuition and fees at this institution as residents of the state of Hawaii. To be certified as eligible for this program, the student must write to the WICHE certifying officer in his/her home state for the proper application forms. State eligibility requirements vary, and the number of students funded by each state depends upon the level of appropriations by the state legislature. For addresses of state certifying officers, consult the Dean or write to the Director, Student Exchange Programs, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, P. O. Drawer P, Boulder, Colorado 80302.

**Transfer Applications:**

Applications for admission with advanced standing by Hawaii residents who have done work at another approved law school will be considered but infrequently granted because of the sequential features of the school's program and because of the limited number of spaces available.

In special cases and on a space available basis, students enrolled in other law schools may be permitted to enroll in this law school for credit to be awarded by their home institutions.

Normal admissions criteria are applicable to students applying for transfer, except that special weight is given to prior academic performance in law school. Applicants must possess a law school grade point average of at least 2.0. Applicants with a law school grade point average between 2.0 and 2.5 must present an unusually meritorious case. Applications of these students and those with undergraduate averages below 2.5 or whose LSAT scores were below 500 may only be admitted after consideration by the faculty.

The DEADLINE for applications for transfer students is April 1 for fall matriculation and August 1 for spring matriculation. Applicants will be notified of decision in June and October for the fall and spring classes, respectively.

Students interested in transferring to this law school are urged to contact the Admissions Office for complete information on criteria and procedures and for appropriate application forms.

**PRE-LAW EDUCATION**

The Law School has no fixed requirements with respect to the content of pre-law education. Programs of study in any of the established disciplines (for example, the physical and social sciences, mathematics, and philosophy) provide good preparation for law study. Reading, reasoning, and communication skills are, of course, critically important; beyond this, both specialized and general knowledge are useful. Openness, liveliness, and independence of mind are essential.

Law school work, like the profession of law itself, increasingly draws upon fields such as biology, marine science, engineering, economics, and psychology — to name only a few. Accordingly, persons who are interested in a law career should not hesitate to do undergraduate work in such fields.

**COMMUNITY LEGAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS**

The Dean of the School of Law is also Director of Legal Education for the State of Hawaii. It is his responsibility to promote and oversee a variety of community legal education programs. This responsibility, shared by the law faculty, includes the initiation and support of continuing legal education for the bar; assistance to the University of Hawaii's legal paraprofessional program; the establishment of legal education programs at the primary, secondary and undergraduate levels; and the furtherance of efforts to inform the general public about the functioning of a legal system in a democratic society.

*Continuing Legal Education:* The Hawaii Institute for Continuing Legal Education is a non-profit educational institution which was formed in 1977 by the Hawaii State Bar Association in conjunction with the University of Hawaii School of Law. The primary purpose of the Institute is to provide continuing legal education programs of high quality for members of the Bar. Seminars and lectures presented by experts in their fields are designed to provide lawyers with opportunities to further their skills and knowledge in particular legal areas, to develop new legal skills and knowledge, and to keep abreast of changes which rapidly occur in many areas of the law.

Initially, the Institute is developing several basic practice courses, seminars at an intermediate and advanced level, and is preparing various publications for use by lawyers in Hawaii. The Institute also seeks to make its programs available to lawyers on the neighbor islands by arranging to hold live programs there and by expanding its video taping capabilities.

The Institute is working closely with the Law School and the University of Hawaii College of Continuing Education and Community Service to provide these programs for lawyers and also to develop programs of legal education to benefit other consumers and deliverers of legal services in the community.

The Executive Director of the Institute is Robert S. Toyofuku, B.S., Tufts University, 1962; LLB, Boston University School of Law, 1965; and LL.M., New York University School of Law, 1966. He practiced law for ten years in Honolulu, is a former President of the Young Lawyers' Section of the Bar Association and teaches in the Legal Methods Seminar program at the Law School. The secretary for the Institute is Rita Kashiwabara, who has 13 years experience as a Legal Secretary.

Further information about the Institute and its programs may be obtained from the Institute's office at the Law School, 1400 Lower Campus Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, Telephone No. (808) 948-6551.

## GIFTS TO THE LAW SCHOOL

The Law School acknowledges with gratitude the following gifts of funds received since publication of the 1976-77 Law School brochure.

*Dean's Discretionary Fund*

Ashford & Wriston, Attorneys, Honolulu .....	\$ 500.00
Ms. Calleen Ching, Attorney, Honolulu .....	20.00
District Court Golf Club, Honolulu .....	200.00
Electric Sales & Services, Ltd., Honolulu .....	100.00
Mr. Ned Good, Attorney, Los Angeles .....	5,000.00
Hawaii Legal Auxiliary, Honolulu .....	600.00
Mr. Walter Ikeda, Attorney, Honolulu .....	100.00
Mr. & Mrs. William Klein, Los Angeles .....	10.00
Mr. & Mrs. Wallace Nagao, Honolulu .....	200.00
Mr. & Mrs. Kazuo Senda, Honolulu .....	25.00
Mr. Frederick Susukida, Honolulu .....	150.00
Mr. & Mrs. Roy Takeyama, Honolulu .....	750.00
Mr. Matsuo Takabuki, Attorney, Honolulu .....	500.00

*Dean's Scholastic Award Fund*

Anonymous donor .....	1,350.00
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*Student Loan Funds*

Mr. & Mrs. Roy Takeyama, Honolulu .....	750.00
Mr. James B. Wood, Honolulu .....	10.00
Various Honolulu attorneys through Judge Arthur S. K. Fong .....	1,200.00

*The Dwight J. Miyauchi Memorial Student Loan Fund*

Mr. & Mrs. Gilbert G. Miyauchi, Honolulu .....	\$1,000.00
Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Stevenson, Honolulu .....	25.00
Mr. Guy M. Yates, Honolulu .....	25.00

Special thanks are also extended to the following recent donors of books and other materials to the law library

Mr. John Cater, Attorney, Honolulu	
Mr. Andrew S. Hartnett, Attorney, Honolulu	
Ing, Lebb and Yano, Attorneys, Honolulu	
The Honorable Jean King, Honolulu	
The Honorable Samuel P. King, Honolulu	
Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Kinoshita, Honolulu	
Mr. Thomas L. Mui, Attorney, Honolulu	
The Honorable Andrew J. Salz	
Mrs. Unita Tavares, Honolulu	
Mr. A. J. Toorinjian and Coast & Coast Demolition and Excavation Service, Honolulu	
U.S. District Court for Hawaii law library for a major transfer of materials facilitated by Chief Judge Samuel P. King	

**The Legal Assistant Program:** As of the spring semester of 1975, legal assistant training has become available at Kapiolani Community College, a part of the University of Hawaii system. The School of Law has provided technical assistance and support for this Program from its inception.

The Program is one of six national demonstration projects whose purpose is to develop model curricula and teaching methods for the training of legal assistants. These projects receive financial and technical assistance from the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, pursuant to a contract between the Association and the United States Office of Education.

Utilization of legal assistants is a new concept, having as its objective the more efficient delivery of legal services, with resultant time and costs savings both to the attorney and client. Students in the Program are trained to deal with a great variety of legal problems and transactions that are recurrent in nature. The legal assistant functions in a paraprofessional role analagous to the physician's assistant (paramedic) in the medical field. The Program has four major components — required core courses, elective speciality courses, supervised fieldwork, and selected general education courses offered by other College departments.

The Director of the Legal Assistant Program is Robert J. LeClair, AB, with highest honors, Washington State University, 1968, and JD, cum laude, Harvard Law School, 1971. He practiced law for three years with the Legal Aid Society of Hawaii and is the Chairperson of the Hawaii State Bar Association Committee on Legal Assistants.

Further information about the Program may be obtained from the Legal Assistant Program, Kapiolani Community College, 620 Pensacola Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814, telephone (808) 531-4654.

## AWARDS AND PRIZES

**Dean's Scholastic Award.** Through the generosity of an anonymous donor from the Honolulu community there have been established annual prizes in the amount of \$675.00 to be awarded to each of the top-ranking students in the freshman and junior classes on the basis of their end-of-year academic standing.

**American Jurisprudence Awards** — The joint publishers of *American Jurisprudence*, the Bancroft-Whitney Company and The Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Company present to the students attaining the highest grades in certain courses bound copies of the material available on those topics in *American Jurisprudence*.

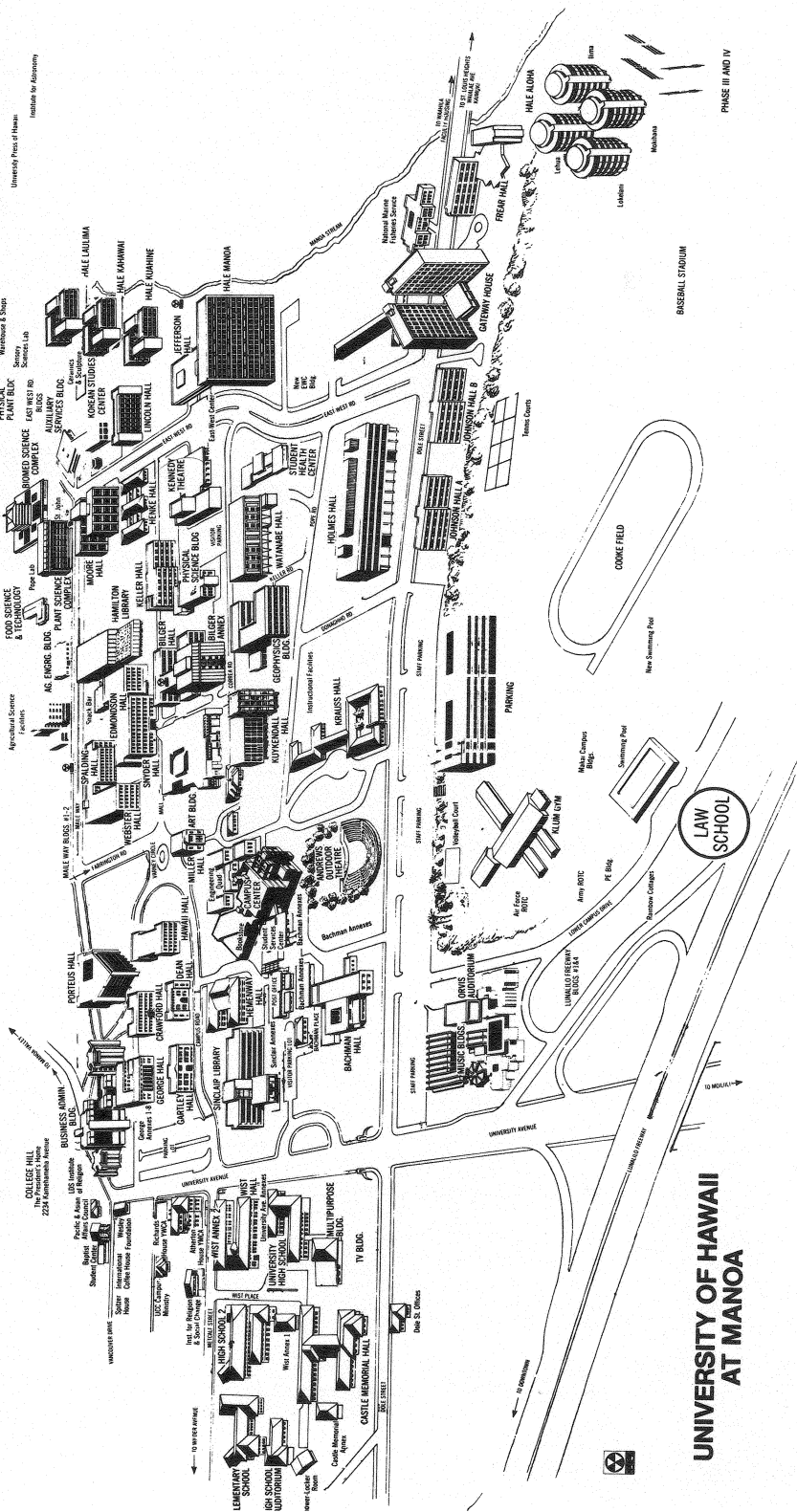
**Nathan Burkan Memorial Competition** — This competition was originated in 1938 by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers to stimulate interest in the study of copyright laws. Annual awards of \$250 and \$100 will be made to the two seniors whose papers on some topic of copyright law are found by the Dean to be the best submitted.

**Corpus Juris Secundum Award.** The American Law Book Company awards a selected title of *Corpus Juris Secundum* each year to the student in each class who has made the most significant contribution to legal scholarship.

**Hornbook Award.** The West Publishing Company awards a selected title from its Hornbook Series each year to the student who achieves the highest scholastic average.

**The United States Law Week Award** of the Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., of Washington, D.C., of a year's subscription to *Law Week* is made to the graduating student who is the judgment of the faculty has made the most satisfactory progress in his senior year.





# UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA

**School of Law  
University of Hawaii at Manoa  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822**